B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 222 BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1924 TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via. Malabar.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Sept	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
11th „	CHINA		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA		16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA	MO / VIAx	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA*	16,911
8th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA		15,993
29th „	DELTA	MALWA*	16,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA	MALOJAx	20,837
20th „	CHINA		7,952
27th „	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
1925 3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th „	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st „	DELTA	MOREA*	16,911
28th „	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA	MALWA*	16,941
28th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
4th April	NARKUNDA		16,227
11th „	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
18th „	NALDERA		15,993
25th „	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERA	9,100
31st Oct	MORVADA	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th „	MARELV	8,303
12th Dec.	MARDHA	8,258
1925 9th Jan.	NARINGA*	6,607
30th „	MANORA	7,888
2 th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with.
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	7,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	3,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec	SICILIA	3,813	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
19th Sept.	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi. 10-45 a. m.
20th „	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar 10-45 a. m.
22nd „	VITA	Karachi. via Kathiawar.
24th „	BANKURA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9-45 a. m.
1st Oct.	KAROA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steame..	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Aki Maru.	Y. Kawashima	6023	17th „	29th Sept
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei	5898	28th „	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru.	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct	31st „
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5945	28th „	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES:

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. :—20276 Telegrams :—"YUSEN

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

A DILEMMA

you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

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"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

22 SEP. 1924

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Head Office:
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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

For Agents
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.

For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 870.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LAUWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of the sealike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vienna), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Ginger Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Cocoanut Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakurdwar Bombay.
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INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme,

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertisar is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Overseas service, good remuneration and terms. Apply personally with testimonials to Dr. R. D. MODY, 295, Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhowni.
A R69

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen to represent BENGAL MERCANTILE LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., as CHIEF and DISTRICT AGENTS in all unrepresented areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Handsome remuneration for guaranteed business. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road Bombay.
B2376

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop,

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA HAIR OIL.

Serves the THREEFOLD purpose of a Hair Douche, a Hair Oil and a Hair Tonic. Keeps the Brain cool and so highly recommended for mental workers, especially Students and Business men. Scented Delicately. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T F

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

FOR SALE—As a closing concern: The Stock of Fire-bricks, fireclay, French chalk, Ginning oil, Clay Pipes, etc., are FOR SALE. Write to E. EBRAHIM & CO., Jumma Musjid, AHMEDABAD.
T R49

BONA-FIDE SALE on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), opp. Dawer mansion, Mothbai Street, Byculla. Best and valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, English drawing room suite, safes, typewriter, musical box, cutlery, glass, crockery, plateware, etc., on view. Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.
N 20699

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), in Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, of high class made-to-order household furniture by known makers, iron framed sweet toned cottage, piano, tapestry-lined Chesterfield suite, Jacobian writing borough, steel safe, grandfather clock, rich glass, crockery plateware, etc., on view. Property of J. Fetterle, Esq. and others. Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.
T 20706

COTTON WASTE FOR SALE—Cotton and Yarn Wastes of different sorts accumulated in the CROWN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, Bombay are for sale. Offers and tenders for the same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1924, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Rupees Two Hundred only) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender forms may be procured from the Company's Office during Office Hours.
(Sd) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
T 20659

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Large WOODEN and GLASS PARTITIONS, suitable for Banks or large Offices. Apply to the LIQUIDATORS; ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD., 17/19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
N R54

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

ASTOUNDING OFFER!

CROSSLEY Cold Starting Type OIL ENGINES

Type O.115. 21 Horse power at Rs. 3,150.
Type O.120. 47 Horse power complete with self-starter . . . . Rs. 7,000.

F. O. R. MADRAS.

These Engines are new and in their original cases as supplied by Crossley Bros., Ltd. Openshaw, Manchester.

The number of Engines is limited and orders will only be booked on receipt of Rs. 1,000 advance, balance against documents.

Apply to MASSEY AND CO., LTD.,
Post Box 60, MADRAS.
K 20098

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by The Consolidated Mills Supplies, Limited, that Mr. Harold Mosley has ceased to be in their service and that the Power of Attorney in his favour was revoked on the 25th August 1924.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1924.
20703

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 16-16, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Board and the Audited Balance Sheet, and profit and loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1923.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. P. B. Goradia, Dahyalal Makanji Javeri and J. K. Dadachanji in place of those resigned.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may place before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
U. S. DESAI,
Manager.

Dated the 7th September, 1924.
THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 20th September to 4th October 1924, both days inclusive.
20696

THE PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. S. Wood and Jehangir Framji Batlibai as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1925, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th September to 8th October, 1924, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during Office hours.

By Order
D. HARRICHAND,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th September, 1924.
20701

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of September to the 6th day of October, 1924, both days inclusive for the preparation of Warrants for the Interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 2/- per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1924, payable on the 23rd October, 1924, to Ordinary Shareholders of this Company whose names stand on its Register on the 24th day of September, 1924.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th Sept. 1924. 20697

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

DEVKARAN MULJI ..... Petitioner.
and
N. H. MOOS, Esqr. ..... Official Liquidator.

BY direction of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Taraporewalla, the Sitting Judge in Chambers, notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed THURSDAY, the 9th day of October, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon at the High Court of Bombay to make a call on all the contributories of the abovementioned Company and that the said call shall be for Rs. 15 per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1924.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
20698

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL ELECTION of the Managing Committee of Vile Parle Congress Committee will take place on 28th instant at National School Buildings. The nomination papers should be sent in by the candidates to the SECRETARY, on or before 21st instant (6 p.m.)

Attention of all the voters as well as candidates is drawn to the resolutions passed at the A. I. C. C. Meeting at Ahmedabad.

MARKANDRAI B. MEHTA,
Secretary.
20695

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

6 % DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER-SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.
REPAYABLE ON 1ST DECEMBER, 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October, 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—
From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognized brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/We, the undersigned, hereby apply for .....Debentures* aggregating Rs. .....of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith† .....being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs. §.....per cent.

Signature.....
Address.....
Date September, 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each. Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
Total..		Total..

20575

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1932 of 1923.

CHHAGANLAL NAGARDAS ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
TULJARAM CHUNILAL KHANDWALLA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 17th day of October, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Danda, Tahuka, Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2666 2/3 square yards which is surrounded by a red coloured boundary line on the map or plan annexed to the Deed of Partition, dated 24th April, 1922. The particulars of the said land are as follows:—

A. N. out of	Survey No.	Pot No.	Square Yards.	Assessment.
	46	out of 4	910	
		No. 3	393	
780	48	out of 2	193	2-10-2
	47	out of 7	584	
		out of 6	167	
		out of 8	395 2/3	
		out of 9	114	2-4-6
			2666 2/3	

The said land is a portion of land, measuring 7910 square yards which under Town Planning Scheme No. 1, Plot No. 31 at Santa Cruz. It is bounded as follows:—On the East and West by a Road, on the North by the land forming part of the said plot measuring 397 square yards belonging to Gajanan Rambhaw Chawbal and on the South by the land forming part of the said plot belonging to Kisor now Phillip Custin Govaraya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20558

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2546 of 1920

MANEKCHAND JUAIBHAI ... Plaintiff
vs.
CHUNILAL LOWJI and ors. ... defendants.

[illegible] to the Decree dated the [illegible] day of September, 1920, and the Judgment dated 20th June, 1921, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Moor Mansion Street, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, 1924 at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Mody Khana Street containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two and five ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740—740, New Nos. 5959—5960, Old Survey Nos. 1093—1099 and New Survey No. 8543, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1993 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962—1963 and Street Nos. 70—72—74—133 to 139 and which hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Cayum, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and the House of the Mooca Moolah, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street and on or towards the East by the Mody Bay Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
20682

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEHANGIR BOMANJI COOPER and MEHERJI BOMANJI COOPER of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi, 3rd Parsi Wada, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. — New No. , Old Survey No. New Survey No. 7419, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Wilson School, on or towards the East by the property belonging to Vendors, on or towards the South by the property of Framji R. Eheshwalla, on or towards the West by 3rd Parsi Wada and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1756 and Street No. 31.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1924.
J. D. PARIKH,
For Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas & Co.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
20702

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OLD INDIAN BLACKWOOD CARVED ARTICLES, PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE AND OTHER ARTICLES AT THE "SEA SIDE," OPPOSITE ADMIRALTY HOUSE SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 24th September, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mrs. Johnson as above, her household property comprising:— Chesterfield Settees and chairs, old Indian Blackwood carved furniture, including chiffonier; curio cupboard, central tables, chairs, teapoys, pedestals, and stands, pier tables, Cashmeric Teapoys, old English Willow pattern and Coal Port wall Plates Chinese Jars, Drawing Room Chesterfield Settees and Easy chairs, Telescopic dining table and chairs, large sideboard refrigerator table glassware, crockery, plateware, well built wood and glass door almyrahs, cloth presses, chest of drawers, dressing tables, iron bedsteads, writing desks, also 1 His Master's Voice Graphophone with about 200 Classical Modern and G. and S. Records, one upright Piano one full size Billiard Table with marking board cues and similar other household articles.

The articles will be on view three days previous to the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid immediately after the sale is over.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th September, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PENCILS, PAINT, COMPOSITION, AND FEEDING BOTTLES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

6 cases pencils about 200 gross No. 804 and 903.
By order of the Office concerned.
43 Tins Marine Iron paint one gallon.
6 Tins Red Yacht composition, one gallon.
20 cases each, 12 doz. glass feeding bottles, Boat shape.
5 cases each, 20 gross Hasps and staples, size 4½ to 6.
5 cases each 100 box Brass foils.
1 Godrej safe on stand.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 2257 of 1919. (Zulekhabhai vs. Aishabhai). Gold ornaments, Ear rings, Rings, Bracelet of Amber beads silver googlies, langors, foot ornaments, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Chevrolet Motor car 4 cylinder, five-seater 15-20 H. P. in good running order.
1. Humber Motor car.
4 Cylinder 5 seater.
15 20 H.P. in good running order.
By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes—
1 four wheel vehicle.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 CASES CEYLON BROKEN TEA.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Office concerned
49 Cases each 100 lbs., Ceylon Broken Tea.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Shivnarayan Surajmal Nemani, Pledgees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of Pledger Mr. Jallal Thakorsidas carrying on business in the name of Thakersidas Nandlal. Ornaments such as—Necklaces of emeralds, Necklaces of pearls and emeralds, Necklaces of Diamonds, and emerlands called Galpati, diamond bangles, Pearl Toramala, Pearl and diamond Collars, Diamond rings, Pearl Chhedas of nine strings to fifteen strings, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th Sept. 1924.

J. S MODY & CO

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF EMERALD AND DIAMOND MARQUISE RING, EMERALD AND DIAMONDS SQUARE RING AND PAIR OF EMERALD AND DIAMOND EARRINGS,

Messrs. J.S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1924 at 3—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Mrs. H. Johnson of "Seaside" middle Colaba the following:—

1 Marquise Ring set in gold with rich colour centre emerald and 24 diamonds.
1 Square Ring set in platinum with square emerald and 56 diamonds.
1 Pair earrings drop shaped, set in gold with pear shaped emeralds and 22 diamonds each.

The above jewellery is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lot or lots to be removed by the next day on payment of the balance.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th September, 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME

WILLIAM FOX

Production in 5 Reels—

"THE BROADWAY PEACOCK"

featuring the most famous woman on the screen

PEARL WHITE

Four Shows to-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

WELCOME!

THE BOMBAY CINEMA SYNDICATE

have utmost pleasure to announce the

OPENING TO-DAY

of the Bombay's New Palatial Picture House

CINE MADALENE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD

with a Grant Opening Programme

which includes

A William-FOX Production

"ANY WIFE"

Featuring Filmdom's Greatest Favourite

MISS PEARL WHITE

and a Screaming 2-Reel—

HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY

3 Shows To-Night Commencing 6-30—8-15—& 10

Popular Prices including Tax

Re. 1-8—1—As. 12—9—6 and 3.

CINE MADALENE TRAM TERMINUS GRANT ROAD.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10

DINKY DEAN

THE 4-YEAR-OLD SCREEN STAR

IN

A PRINCE OF A KING.

You have seen many kiddies on the films but never one like Dinky Dean. He is younger than Jackie Coogan and is a perfect artiste—clever, charming and full of life. You will take him right into your hearts. He is both the smallest and greatest film actor ever seen.

PATHE GAZETTE

FLIP-FLOPS

MACK SENNETT COMEDY.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.

MARIE CORELLI'S MASTER PIECE

"GOD'S GOOD MAN"

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY

AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE FRENCH DOLL"

with MAE MURRAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ELMO LINCOLN in

"ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

Presents

KOHINOOR SUPER-PRODUCTION

VISMI-SADI

OR

TWENTY-CENTURY

in 9 Reels.

Daily:— 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Saturday, and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Sourashtra Kinematograph Co's.

SOCIETY SCOUNDREL

with a comedy

CUPID STRUCK.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, 1924 at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings.

Building Street No. 264C; 264D; 264E Case No. 60; Ripon Road.

Building Street No. 420—424; Case No. 139; Nagdevi Street.

MENESSE & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1924.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON STILL ACTIVE IN N. W. INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and remains active in North-west India and the central parts of the country.

Conditions are favourable for the formation of depression in the middle of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan and local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Central India, West of Central Provinces and North Madras coast.

A few falls have occurred in Gujerat, Konkan, South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Bhamo two inches, Silchar one and a half, Darjeeling four, Saugar Island one, Jalpaigari, Ranchi, Patna two, Gorakhpur one and a half, Jagdalpur one, Raichur one and a half, Madura one, Vizagapatam, Calingapatiam, Gopalpur one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Bihar.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 18th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 18th Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 18th Sept. 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 26	45 63	67 32	63 77
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	1 80	..	62 75	64 46
Esplanade (G.o.k. Tej Hospital) ..	1 73	50 68	63 04	66 88
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	..	..	68 78	59 01

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 17.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.794 inches

Temperature of Air .. .. 81.1 degrees

Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. 77.1 „

Dew Point .. .. 75.3 „

Relative humidity of Air .. 83% „

Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. 7.2 „

Maximum temperature of Air .. 85.9 „

Minimum .. .. .. 77.0 „

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight W, SSE. SSW, WSW, W, WNW.

Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. 89 miles

Fall of Rain .. .. .. 0.00 inches

Total fall during month .. .. 5.74 „

Do. do. year .. .. 45.37 „

Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 18th Sept. .. .. 0.40 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
	Sep.					Sep.				
Th.	18	1	59	26	9	18	8	20	19	9
		13	45	26	1		20	37	18	0
F.	19	2	32	26	0	19	8	48	19	1
		14	10	25	3		21	21	17	0
Sat.	20	2	59	26	9	20	10	4	21	6
		14	55	26	5		22	14	19	4
Sun.	21	3	59	24	5	21	12	25	21	9
		15	20	23	3		23	52	19	8
M.	22	5	15	24	1	22	6	45	17	3
		16	38	23	1		18	10	16	2
Tu.	23	7	10	24	4	23	13	53	21	2
		18	41	23	2		..	..	..	..
W.	24	8	22	25	1	24	1	19	19	4
		20	10	23	11		14	46	20	3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and at Lahore vapour in air is above normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the province; the minimum was very nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.27" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over Allahabad and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess at Mainpuri and in defect at Agra and Cawnpore. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sindh and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sindh and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in excess at Ajmer. Maximum temperature was below normal at the aforesaid station; the minimum was higher than usual at Jacobabad and lower at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Surat has had 0.25"of rain and Indore 0.61" Skies are clear over north Gujarat and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both very nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.51" of rain, Khandwa 0.28", Chanda 0.18", Raipur 0.30" and Amroati 0.51". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and at Saugor and Khandwa humidity is in excess. Temperature was as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.26" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85.9 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and the lowest 77.0 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.25in of rain, Ahmadnagar 0.34in, Poona 0.11in., and Sholapur 0.55in. Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal at Sholapur. Temperature was almost normal except at Bijapur, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the Central Provinces and has extended in the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and the east Central Provinces, and local in the north Konkan, Berar, the west Central Provinces, south Gujarat, Central India West and the east United Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Bellary 0.74in and Cuddapah 0.55in.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 17th September 1924 issued from Simla.

The western disturbance passed away and rainfall has ceased in northwest India. The monsoon has been active in northeast India and the Central Provinces and has extended feebly in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar, Central India East and north Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, the east United Provinces, Kashmir and Gujarat.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Toungoo one inch; Darjiling three; Calcutta, Midnapore one; Noakhali two; Mymensingh Cuttack one and a half; Daltonganj, Naya Dumka two; Purnea one; Gaya three; Nowgong one and a half; Sutna two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	4.94	+4.21
Rawalpindi		23·78	21.90	+1.88
Lahore		14.38	14.54	—0.16
Hissar		7.13	10.87	—3.74
Ambala		19.31	22.18	—2.37
Delhi		19.84	21.32	—1.48
United Provinces—				
Agra		21.06	22.34	—1.28
Mainpuri		30.92	21.76	+9.16
Jhansi		37.95	31.22	+6.73
Cawnpore	0.27	43.68	30.11	+1347
Allahabad		35.72	31.95	+3.77
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.20	—0.70
Karachi		2.25	5 88	—3.63
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		30.42	17.8	+1256
Jaipur		36.41	21.00	+1541
Kotah		42.75	25.33	+1742
Mount Abu		64.18	56.28	+7.90
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		5.14	12.88	—7.74
Dwarka		..	..	..
Veraval		13.65	16.77	—3.12
Rajkot		22.80	23.51	+0.71
Bhavnagar Para		8.70	18.96	—1026
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.25	40.12	36.82	+3.30
Ahmedabad	..	22.48	26.86	—4.38
Deesa	..	..	..	..
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	25.92	26.19	—0.27
Indore	0.61	29.44	28.57	+0.87
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.02	55.22	47.55	+7.67
Saugor	..	36.44	39.01	—2.57
Hoshangabad ..	0.51	37.26	42.94	—5.69
Khandwa	0.28	21.85	24.8	—3.04
Akola	0.03	25.83	24.25	+1.58
Amraoti	0.51	18.53	25.64	—7.09
Nagpur	0.07	26.69	40.04	—1335
Chanda	0.18	29.70	42.99	—1329
Raipur	0.30	27.97	42.24	—1427
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.26	45.63	63.91	—1828
Ratnagiri	..	91.15	90.16	+0.99
Mormugao	..	84.58	83.14	+1.44
Karwar	..	109.86	104.65	+5.21
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.25	14.57	16.06	—1.49
Ahmednagar ..	0.34	10.84	15.27	—4.43
Poona	0.11	14.67	18.00	—3.44
Sholapur	0.55	15.09	19.15	—5.46
Bijapur	..	5.72	11.80	—6.08
Belgaum	..	41.20	36.93	+4.37
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad		15.60	21.39	—5.79
Nizamabad (Indr.) ..		26.37	33.08	—6.71
Hyderabad		22.85	22.08	+0.77
Malabar—				
Mangalore		124.42	103.50	+2092
Calicut		132.19	84.84	+4735
Cochin		124.85	69.79	+5506
Ceylon—				
Colombo		28.09	19.40	+8.69
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam		18.10	21.81	—3.71
Bellary	0.74	8.85	8.93	—0.08
Cuddapah	0.55	9.85	16.42	—6.59
Madras	0.06	14.08	13.33	+0.75
Bangalore	..	14.87	16.54	—1.67
Coimbatore	..	20.97	4.99	+1598
Trichinopoly		7.56	9.25	—1.67
Negapatam		4.89	9.22	—4.33

NOVELTY; GRAND SENSATION

452 PRESENTS FOR Re. 1/-

Purchaser of a phial of rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents:

1 ring of eight metals, 1 Divine armlet for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz. transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Clicker phones if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling clown Hey day) its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted logenges:—Total 452 items.

Price Re 1/- Postage -/6/-

SEAL & Co., P. O. Hatkhola, CALCUTTA.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight but general rain in the Presidency proper. It was beneficial to standing crops which are generally in good condition. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing. There was no rain in Sind. Water in canals in Sind is generally sufficient and sowing and transplantation generally continue. Standing crops were in good condition. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Bijapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Karnatak, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	16 to 54
Gujarat	2 to 47
Konkan	26 to 48
Deccan	35 to 57
Karnatak	54 to 56

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, September 18.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

35-24-Ap 32-23-2478-20—Wadia G and Co. Bai Goolbai widow v Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Petit and others, Mulla and M, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

525-20—Pandia and Co, Hurgowindas Tulsidas v Maneckbai widow and anr, Shroff and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4220-21—Mulla and M, G Otaki and Co. v C. Pestonji and Kesnavlal Ardeshir H D and Co.

3553-21—Mulji Th. and Co, Nathuram Ghasiram Singhani v Vithaldas Motiram Gupta and another, N C Dalal and Co., G B Pandya.

3733-21—N C Dalal and Co., Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Nathuran Son of Shasiram, Mulji Th. and Co.

820-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Singhani Ghasiram Nathuram, Mulji Th. and Co.

217-18—Mulla and M, Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat v Messrs Shibamal Ramchandra, Kharas and Co.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Valji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2645-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kaserbai widow and ors v Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr, Crawford B and Co.

2810-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr v Kesarbai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3251-22—Vachha and Co, Rukabdas Oomaji and Co v Pandurang Bhasker Rege Dabholker and J.

3298-22—Captain and V, Bai Dhanbai Cooverji Doctor v Bai Pirojbai widow and ors, Kharas and Co, Shamrao M and H.

3306-22—Pandia and Co, Rahimtoola Jivraj v Jamsetji R Driver, Vachha and Co.

3308-22—Craigie B and C, Alice Maude Roberts and anr v A D Shanks, Little and Co.

3315-22—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bunwarilal Jeewanram, Kanga and Co.

3322-22—Mulji Th and Co, Manekla! Chaganlal v Govindlal Bhailal and ors, Jamsedji R and D.

3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphal D Almeda and ors v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.

3324-22—Tyabji D and Co, Chogmal Ratanchand and Co v Stanley Longford and Co, Surveyor and Co.

3330-22—Craigie B and C, David Campbell Paton and ors v N K Jayaker and Co, Motichand and D.

3340-22—Madhowji and Co, Kanji Ludha and ors v Purshotam Rattansy, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2962-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patel v Bai Khatizabai widow and others, Vachha and Co, Matubhai J and M.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

Matrimonial Suit—4662-23—Payne and Co, Ethel Candon v Leo Candon.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4475-22—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Hormusji Pavri and anr v Bezonji Burjorji Nadodwalla, M B Chothia and Co.

1010-22—Sarajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein Mahomed Syed Mulla and others v Mowji Purshotam and others, Surveyor and Co.

4491-22—Dallas and Co, The New East India Press Co Ltd v Mulsey Kanjee, Motichand and D.

4492-22—Amin and D, Tejmal Bhagchand and Co v K H Kayani and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4494-22—Shamrao M and H, Halimabai widow v Dada Umer and ors, Jhavery and Co, Unwalla P and P.

4495-22—Payne and Co, Mathradas Goculdas v Tullockchand Shapurjee and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Captain and V.

4515-22—Unwalla P and P, Cooper and Cooper v The Asian Store Supplying Agency.

4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafoor Haji Ahmed v Mahomed Haji Ahmed and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

4524-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Kaikhusru H Bilpudiwalla.

4560-22—Mulji Th and Co, Ahmed Hesham v Abde Rehman Haji Mahomed Aba, Edgelow G W and Co.

4568-22—Jamsetji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Balmer Lawri and Co, Payne and Co.

4578-22—Shah and C, Karamchand Vadhuchand v Gordhandas Damoderdas, Tyabji D and Co.

4581-22—Crawford B and Co, William Murray and another v The Chartered Bank of India A and C and another, Craigie B and C, Little and Co.

4587-22—Motichand and D, Jamsetji Ratanji and Co, v Maganlal Umedchand, Pathare and Co.

4588-22—Kanga and Co, Nathalal Hurjiwan v Khaliz Mahomed Mishri.

4669-22—Crawford B and Co, Turner Atherton and Co Ltd v The Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Mfg Co Ltd.

4611-22—Hiralal and Co, Manordas Sunderji and another v Ranchoddas Dharamdas and others, Thakoredas and D.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madanji Mohanji and Co v Jugjiwandas Dharamdas and others, Thakoredas and D.

4634-22—In Person—Lady Jambai widow v Manecklal Kissore, Patel, Jehangir G and B.

4637-22—Jamsetji R and D, Framroze Hormusji Ghadiali v B N Lang and another, Mehta L and Co.

4645-22—Sretham B and L, Kundlik Shivram Khandagale v Shanker Deoji Khandagale and others, Payne and Co, Amin and D.

4649-22—Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz R Joshi v Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

4651-22—Manilal and K, Adhansha Pandusha Podge v Ismailji Ebrahim Sardaria.

4674-22—Vachha and Co, Tekchand Mehra v L H Eljhumal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

4675-22—Malvi M R and Co, Esmail Ebrahim and another v Bai Ramabai widow, Mulla and M.

4688-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Kaku Ranchod, Amarchand and M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18.

Hatimura, Evans, Mauritius.
Pilsna, Cosavi, Trieste.
Tysla, Berg, Christiania.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 19.

Colaba, Fisher, Calcutta.
Ormara, Cook, Calcutta.
Riverway, Jones, Antwerp.
Swanby, Martin, Karachi.

LOADING.

Sept. 18.

Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Aki Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Macedonia, for London.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer Tysla for Calcutta.

S. S. Hatimura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Hatimura, 4,169 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Pilsna:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s steamer Pilsna, 3,329 tons, Captain Cosavi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tysla:—The Graham S. Coy.'s steamer Tysla, 2,692 tons, Captain J. Berg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Christiania, with a general cargo.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Colaba, 3,847 tons, Captain J. Fisher, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ormara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ormara, 2,918 tons, Captain H. J. Cook, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Riverway:—The Graham S. Coy.'s steamer Riverway, 2,378 tons, Captain J. G. Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, September 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Delta, 4780, Aden, 20/9, M M and Co.
3 Olympi 3272 Liverpool 22/9 Graham's Co.
4 Falkenfels, 5,259, Karachi, L. Edward and Co.
5 Aki Maru, 3676, Japan, 29/9, N Y Kaisha.
6 Hatimura, 4,169, NF, 17/9, M M and Co.
11 Kandahar 4153, Karachi N F, K Nixon & Co.
12 Colaba 3899 Calcutta 18/9 M M & Co.
15 Dongola 4742 Aden, 20/9 P & O S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Riverway, 2,376, Antwerp, 16/9, Graham & Co.
2 Clan Murdoch 3683 Malabar 26/9 J Finlay and Co.
3 Bankura, 1905 Basrah 24/9, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1,932, Basrah, 19/9, M M and Co.
6 Gurna 3628, Rangoon, NF, M M & Co.
7 Tysla, 2,691 Calcutta, 20/9, Graham & Co.
9 Ormara 2978, N F, 19/9, M M & Co.
10-11 Celebes Maru, 4262 Kobe 24/9 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Jalavira 2853 Rangoon 22/9 Scindia S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 18.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—100 bales African Cotton, W H Brady and Co Ltd, 50 bales raw wool B, Hinbman and Co, 100 bales Country Cotton Waste, Tyabji and Co, 100 bales Indian wool raw, K Esmail, bales Indian wool raw, The Bombay Coy Ltd 1200 bags Wheat Pollard, A Durst, 210 cwts Gum Ghatty, S Champa and Co.

For Glasgow:—120 cwts Indian Niger Seed C Jivanlal and Co.

S. S. Falkenfels for Antwerp:—59 bales Indian Cotton Dropping Waste, Lukmanji Ebrahim.

S. S. Macedonia for London:—11 bales ctry goats skin tanned and 1 bale ctry sheep skin tanned, H R Rahmanbhai and Co, 20 bales.

20 bales Indian Raw wool, K Esmail.

S. S. Pilsna for Venice:—2,000 cwts Linseed, and 2,000 cwts Rapeseed, Volkart Bros, 1,000 cwts Indian Castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Munvolosi for Dunkirk:—800 cwts Mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 22 cwts Kajoo Kernel, Vishnu Bhasker.

S. S. Olympia for Marseilles:—10 bales Aloe Fibre, A Durst.

S. S. Falkenfels for Hamburg:—37 bales Indian Hemp, Forbes Campbell and Co, 11 cwts Cardamoms, Kevlaram and Co, 18 cwts Cardamoms, N C Bheemia and Co.

S. S. Pilsna for Trieste:—19,000 cwts Indian Rape seed, Ralli Bros, 5,000 cwts Indian Rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 10,000 cwts Indian Rape seed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

Celebes Maru for Osaka:—140 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading.

For Nagoya:—350 bales Raw Cotton, Japan Cotton Trading.

For Kobe:—380 cwts Gum, M H Dehdashti, 150 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading, 100 bales raw cotton, G V Lanke.

S. S. Sicilia for Hongkong:—4 cwts Ivory b Esmail and Co.

S. S. Aki Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Indian Cotton Raw, G V Lanke.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 18.

S. S. Linga from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace:—984,214 I. Gal Benzine.

S. S. Jalapeta from Calcutta, Agents Scindia Navigation Co Ltd:—1001 bags rice, 68 chests tea, 85 bags dry ginger, 65 bales Twine, 50 bales Hessian cloth, 253 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton waste.

From Tuticorin:—29 bales cotton yarn, 143 bales cotton waste, 20 bales cotton.

From Alleppey:—1 case Cardamoms, 5 bundle coir rope, 222 Robbins coppra, 137 bags pepper 160 bags Ponac, 200 bags dry ginger.

From Cochin:—770 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—1554 bags cocoanuts, 439 jettas coir yarn, 17 cases Black Tea, 2 cases Ivory, 46 bags Turmeric, 1 bale cotton Piece goods, 1 case Iron Nails, 2 Rolls Coir Matting, 3 bundles Household goods.

From Badagena:—398 bags coppra, 81 bags cocoanuts.

PERSONS ON RELIEF.

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 6th September, 1924 was—On works—Bijapur 772, On gratuitous relief—Ahmednagar 276, Poona 1,745, Sholapur 478, Satara 3,131, Bijapur 619.

YOUR FUTURE?

Accurate answers for any six questions Re. 1. 1 year life reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2. Whole life Rs. 3. State time and date of birth or time of writing letter.

Prof. V. K. IYER, B.A., Valavanur, (S. Arcot Dt.)

R35

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/2
Bank's selling D D 1/5 17/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 25/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 9/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 19/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 567.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 627.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 617.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 125 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 368½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.47 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 83.50
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.70
London—Brussels Frcs 89.80
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 17/32—firm.
Bar Gold £4/12/5—quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 15/16 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/2
Bank demand	1/5 17/32
Do. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 25/32
Fcs. Demand	567
American Dollars	308 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	237 1/2
Japan	125 1/2
Singapore	163

Market Steady

London, Sept. 17.

Rentes 3 per cent 53
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—steady
Interest day to day loans 2½
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 23

STOCKS ETC.

London, Sept. 17.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £90½ plus 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 no change.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 102 plus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £ 77 3/4 plus 3/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £ 100 3/4 no change.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 1/4 plus 1/4
Consols 2½ per cent 57½ plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 61 7/8 —1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 54 7/8 —1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.81
Christiania	32.13
Amsterdam	11.62
Switzerland	23.70
Belgium Yesterday's	27.50
Prague	150.00

Yesterday's Cuban Sugar September nominal value 21/9

New York, Sept. 17

Demand Bills 4.47.00

London, Sept. 17.

Exchange on London in Paris 83.55
Exchange on London in Germany 18,784,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.92

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 24½

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/4/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/12/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/12/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/13/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/8
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/8
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81

London, Sept. 17.

Bar gold ready s. 92/5
Silver ready d. 34/15.
Silver forward d. 34/15.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, market quiet and idle, but the undertone is good.

BULLION.

The adjustment rate for the surplus and shortage in weight of silver bars, for this settlement, is fixed at Rs. 80/12 for 100 tolas, by the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Ready :—23—13—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	24-1-6		23-15-6	23-15-6
Asho	24-0-0		23-14-0	23-14-0

Teji Mandi :—
Asho 0—4—0
Kartak 0—8 - 0
Tone—Market Quiet

London, Sept. 17.

Demand for gold by Indian bazaars continued. About £100,000 which arrived from South Africa, the whole amount has been taken up by India and during the week bought a shipment worth about a million pounds of gold from Durban by steamer leaving on Sept. 20th.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 18.

After the recent decline Reuter reported today 53 to 63 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on continued short covering and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 13 points lower. The market declined on hedge and straddle selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 17th instant from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Ram and disposition to cover meeting less hedge selling."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, cable under date 17th instant (11-35 a.m.) as under:—

"Market acts somewnat oversold, but apart from this, consider market sale on all advances for next few weeks."

Owing to a sharp recovery in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 446½, i.e., Rs. 6 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses and one Japanese Office were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 450½. Around this level Shroffs and Exporters sold which caused a setback and the values gave way to Rs. 447, but again recovered to Rs. 449 on general buying, and after fluctuating within a small range the Bazar closed at Rs. 448. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 450 and advancing to Rs. 452 on Commission Houses buying gave way to Rs. 449½ on Bazar operators selling, and closed at Rs. 450½.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 426 and steadily advanced to Rs. 431 on Shroffs and general buying. On selling by Commission and Japanese Houses the prices receded to Rs. 427 and the market closed at Rs. 428. Fine Oomra March opened to-day at Rs. 423 and closed at Rs. 422. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 382.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand from Exporters was very little. Local millwalas were moderate buyers, and about 1,000 bales only are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, September 18

Fully Good Broach April-May ..		450 1/2
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan. ..		381
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan. ..		429
Fine Oomra .. March ..		423

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September 18.

Description	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M G Southerns ..	583	570	560	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 18.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	448
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	381
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	427
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept. ..	550

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 17

Futures at New York		
October	22.25 plus	.62
December	21.85 „	.57
January	21.86 „	.53
March	22.16 „	.60

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Ready. —80—8—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa	80-13-0		80-8-0	80-8-0
Asho	81-3-0		81-0-0	81-0-0

Teji Mandi :—
Asho 0—15—0
Kartak 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

3½ per cent Government Papeer Rs. 63/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 92/12
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928. Rs. 103
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/3.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Market closed steady after a small reaction The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8, India 81, Central Bank and Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 475, Bombay Cotton 600 xd, By Dyeing 835, Bradbury 570, Ceentury 423/12, Cent India 555, Colaba Land 182/8, Coorla 197/8, Crescent 275 xd, Dawn 700, Edw Sassoon 210 xd, Elphinstone 47/8, Fazulbhoy 962/8 xd, Finlay 695, Globe 70, Gokak 112/8, Ind Bleaching 235 xd, Ind Malwa 422/8 xd, Jamshed Mfg 150, Kastoorchand 215, Khatao 230, Kohinoor 1410, Luxmi Cotton 4825 xd, Madhowji 287/8, Mathuradas 240, M Petit 2900, Morarji 3160 n, New Great 425, New City 370, Pabani 392/8 xd, Pearls 603/12 xd, Phoenix 575 xd, Simplex 288/12, Swadeshi 590, Tata Mill 272/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1835 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 230, B Burma 332/8, B Burma N I 80, Bt. Burma Pet 5/15, Bombay Tramway 90/10, Bombay Steam 82/8, Bundi Cement 11/8, Katni ord 77/8, Katni defd 180, New India Insur 17/4, Shivrajpur 45, Tata Iron ord 16/12, Tata Iron defd 61/4, Tata Hydro 750 xd and Scindia Steam 8/4.

Chartered Bank of I A and China £19 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, £130
National Bank of India, Ltd. £42 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6 1/8
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 7/8

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS,

MESSRS, PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 18.—

New York Market 17th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
21.63	Oct.	21.90+27	21.83+20	22.25	+62
21.28	Dec			21.85	+57
21.33	Jan		21.51+18	21.86	+53
21.56	Mar			22.16	+60
21.80	May			22.42	+63

On 16th Sept, Newyork Spot .. 22.16—20
„ New Orleans .. 20.95—15

Telegraphic market advices:—Market strong n general wave of short covering and Commission houses buying. Less pressure.

October highest 22.29 (2.51 p.m) lowest 21.72 (10.20 a.m.), range .57 points

Liverpool Market 17th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
12.39	Oct.	12.22—17	12.29—10	12.31	—08
12.33	Jan.	12.18—15	12.17—16	12.22	—11
12.41	Mar.			12.31	—10
12.49	May.			12.39	—10
12.45	Jul.	12.30—15		12.32	—13
	Egyptian				
17.85	Nov.			18.08	+23
17.10	Jan.			17.18	+08

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 400,000.

Midnight and daylight heavy rains on the Carolina Coast.

(2) Smaller market but steady. Hedge selling and straddle selling, offsetting trade fixing call sales. Reported National Ginners Association estimate crop 13,108,000 bales. Weekly Government weather report slightly favourable. Heavy rains reported on the Carolina coast and on the West. American cross rate 4.48.

(3) New York cables:—"Lower prices probable but short interest is large and prices approaching point where many farmers will refuse to sell."

(4) New York cabales:—"Decidedly better trade demand"

(5) Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Brownwood, Williamson, Bell and Lampasas fully half picked in these sections; thousands of acres absolutely all picked owing very large per cent of very small bolls. Yield less than expected. Many say that they expect top crop but will require unusually favourable conditions."

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 17

Future Delivery Prices.—

October	12.17	—.22
December	12.11	—.17
January	12.14	—.19
March	12.22	—.19
May	12.35	—.14
July	12.30	—.15
Egyptians:—		
January	16.95	

Liverpool, Sept. 18

ature Delivery Prices.—

October	12.62
November	12.42
December	12.47
January	12.50
March	12.58
May	12.64
Egyptians.—	
November	18.45
January	17.60
March	17.40

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O C
Liverpool		
September	12.73	—.03
October	12.31	—.08
November	12.21	—.10
December	12.18	—.10
January	12.22	—.11
February	12.25	—.11
March	12.31	—.10
April	12.34	.10
May	12.39	—.10
June	12.31	—.10
July	12.32	—.13
Tone: steady		

LIVERPOOL COTTON —CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G O C
Liverpool.—		
October	12.31	.08
January	12.22	—.11
March	12.31	—.10
May	12.39	—.10

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 17

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,600 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 300 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 13.26 Fair request
Egyptian F. G. F Sakellaridis 24.05d
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	21.85
January	21.49
March	21.75
New York Noon Call	
October	21.84
January	21.46
March	21.70
New Orleans 10 a m.	
October	21.03
January	21.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

M G Bengal, Good	9.80
M G Bengal, Fully Good	10.20
M G Bengal, Fine	10.60
No. 1 Oomra Good	10.00
No 1 Oomra Fully Good	10.50
No. 1 Oomra Fine	11.00
M G Broach, Good	10.10
M G Broach, Fully Good	10.50
M G Broach, Fine	30.90
M G Scinde Good	9.70
M G Scinde Fully Good	10.10
M G Scinde Fine	16.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

September	21.35 plus .50
October	19.58 „ .93
November	18.08 „ .23
December	17.48 „ .13
January	17.18 „ .08
February	17.11 „ .06
March	17.05 „ .05
April	16.98 „ .05
May	16.91 „ .08
June	16.89 „ .03
July	16.86 „ .03
Tone:—steady	

AMERICAN MARKETS

London, Sept. 17.

Cotton:
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 45,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 25,000
Day's Exports to Continent 9,000
Futures at New York.

October	22.25 plus .62
December	21.85 „ .57
January	21.86 „ .53
March	22.16 „ .60
Spot Cotton at New York	22.50 „ .35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21.50 „ .55
Futures at New Orleans	
October	21.47 „ .60
January	21.66 „ .59

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17½
Silver—Foreign mined 69 3/4

WHEAT

London Sept. 17.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct sellers 59/3
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 59/6
Tone:—Firmer with few offers.
Australian was firm and dearer with fair trade. Closed for Sept./Oct sellers at 59/6
Choice White Karachi Sept/Oct buyers and paid 58.
Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct buyers 58.
Tone: Firm with fair demand
Cargo, South Australian paid for sailer in Dec. to Continent 60/4½
Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for Sept. shipment to Continent at 58/9 and paid for Oct. shipment to Continent 58/10½
Business was done in Cargo, Choice White Karachi for Sept. shipment at 58/9 and for Oct. shipment at 58/10½ and in Cargo, Australian, for Dec. shipment 60/4½
Tone of market:—steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept, 18.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-days' closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	50 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 8 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52 0 0	7 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 6 0	12 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cownpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 13 0	13 5 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	84 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	76 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 10 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	15 12 0
Mowraseed	9 10½ 0	9 14 0
Barley	43 0 0	6 10 0
Castorseed	95 0 0	19 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 1 6	
Wheat, Sept.	7 8 0	
Linseed, May	13 13 6	
Linseed Sept.	13 11 0	
Groundnuts D-J ..	72 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	97 6 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D-J	16 6 0	
Cotton seed D-J ..	5 9 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishakh	72 6 0	

SEEDS

London, Sept. 17.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was steady and trading was quiet. Closed for at £21 paid for Sept/Oct shipment sellers.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Sept/Oct shipment to Hull at £21 and in Linseed Calcutta for Aug./Sept. shipment to Hull at £22 7/8

Tone of Linseed market:—Steady and Linseed Oil is quiet.

Cottonseed Bombay closed steady for Sept./Oct. sellers £11 1/8

Tone:—Quiet

Castorseed Bombay Sept.Oct quoted £30½

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold Sept/Oct. sellers £22 3/4

Toria Sept/Oct. sellers £ 23

Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct sellers £22

LINSEED

London, Sept. 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct. buyers £22 7/8

Linseed Tone:—Steady and little doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net

Raw Months Oct./Dec. sellers 42/3

Raw Buyers etc., Jan/April sellers 41/4½

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 17.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 22/3

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 22/6

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20/1½

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan/March sellers 22/8

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 22/8

Tone:—Dull and easier

SUGAR.

Bombay, Sept. 18 (5 p.m.).

Ready prices show an improvement of 2 annas per cwt. with poor purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 1,400 bags, showing a poor record of offtake.

Our Forward market has shown a slightly easier tendency in Java Sugar Forward positions. Beet Sugar prices have advanced further by 2d. Mauritius Crystal Sugar August and September-October shipment prices have also witnessed a rise of 5 and 3d. respectively.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
Shipment August-September Sh. 22/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-December Sh. 22/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Shipment November-December Sh. 22/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Shipment November-December Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/6 per cwt.
Shipment August Sh. 22/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September-October Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-November-December Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

METAL REPORT

London, Sept. 17

Tin Block	£223 3/4

London, Sept. 17.

English best Selected Copper	£65 3/4
Standard Copper G M B	£62½
Copper Braziers	£82½
Yellow metal	£7 7/8
Hard Spelter nominal	28
Corrugated sheets	£18 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, September 18.

	Per md	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	61	0	0
Do	1	62	0	0
Do	1 1/4	61	0	0
Do	1 1/2	61	0	0
Do	1 3/4	61	0	0
Do	2	61	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September 18.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	8	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	67	0	0
Copper	2	67	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klal		53	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4.. ..		59	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		58	12	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	12	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		66	0	0
American Copper 3-4		67	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		67	8	0
„ „ „ 1 1-4		67	0	0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	490		485
Bombay Cotton ex-divi ..	590		600
Bombay Dyeing	835-42-8-20	15-817-8	10-30-822
Century	430-32-8-13 12	21-4-20 415	27-8-422-8
Nagpur	560-65-52-8	51-4-552-8	45-62-8-556-4
Colaba	190-83-12	82-8-181-4	82-8-185
Crescent ex-divi	276-4-71-4	70-271-4	67-8-77-8-275
Indore ex divi	421-4-25-12-8	15-412-8	10-22-8-410-12
Kohinoor	1425		1410
New Great	432-8-20	23-12-420	5-30-425
Pearl ex-divi.	615-600-2-8	1-597-8-95	90-607-8-605
Phoenix ex-xdivi.	570		565
Bharucha	126-4		126-4
Simplex	293-12 80	382-8	272-8-95-290
Swan ex-divi.	900		900
Swadesh	615-5-7-8	08 12-592-	86-600-590
Pabni ex-divi.	395		391-4
Fazal ex-d vi.	972-8-60		55-76-965
Mathuradas	240		240
Tata Mill	272-8		270
Globe	70		70
Mysore ex-divi.	122-8		121-4
Madhavji	282-8-80	85-280	85-287-8
Finlay ex-divi.	695		695
Gokak	115		112-8
Edward Sassoon	210		210
Meyer Sassoon	150		150
Alcock	200		230
Bombay Burma Old ex-divi.	330		332-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	91-4		90-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	82-8		82-8
Bundi Cement	11-8		11-8
Central E. Mining	28		28
Indian Cement	56-4		56-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	17		16-12
Tata Steel Defd. ..	62-8	60	61-4

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 18.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	1	6
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Light-house.. ..	No. 6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan	No 40—1	1	9	0
„	No 42—2	1	12	0
„	No. 20	1	2	0
„	No. 32	1	5	9

RUBBER

London, Sept. 17.

Para Up River Spot O/N 14 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe spot Sept. 14 1/4. Easier on realizations.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, Sept. 17.

There was a very good demand.
Finest Australian Beef Tallow, spot 48/3
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 48/6

BARLEY

London, Sept. 17.

Barley, Karachi Sept./Oct sellers 44/6
Business was done to-day in Parcels afloat at 44/3 and for Sept./Oct. shipment at 44/9, and in Gram Peas, Karachi for Sept/Oct shipment at 47.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING. 1ST DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

ELGIN PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Crab Apple 9-3, Night Watch 9-1, Charles William 8-12, Happy Times 8-12, Yenite 8-9, Prince Hamed 8-9, Ludo 8-8, Pomme Anna 8-8 Red Quill 8-6, Perfect Day 8-4, Desert Gold 7-12 Krempion 7-11, Fairie Knight 7, Headstrong 7.

THREE YEAR OLD STAKES.—Distance 1½ Miles.
Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 2,000.
Canis 9-0, Spatchcock 9-0, Longcoat 8-11, Precious Lass 8-11.

SEPTEMBER PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.
Winner Rs. 6 000 second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Knight of Clonmel 9-9, Miss Evans 9-2, Bold Danby 8-11, Starboard 8-11, Count Palatine 8-11, Christmas Holiday 8-7, Hatchford 8-7, Dugald Dalgetty 8-4, Sauce 8-3, Magical 8-1 Southern Beauty 7-12, Aldergrove 7-10, Musk Rat 7-0.

SEPTEMBER PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.
Winner Rs. 6 000 second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Starshot 9-9, Murmansk 9-7, School Boy 9-0, Festivity 9-0 Ganimede 8-11, Perambulator 8-9 Ship's Biscuit 8-7, Treasury 8-5, Lomond Hills 8-5, Allington 8-2, Lucky Lad 8-0, Rackle 7-12, Piccolo 7-9, Summer's Joy 7-6.

BEYRUT PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Commander 9-0, Mahir 8-12, Security 8-11, Bismark 8-11, Sahoo 8-9, Silver Cloud 8-9, Delyar Jung 8-8, Kamel 8-6, Mayiah 8-6, Khataf 8-2, Hishan 8-1, Pride of Iraq 8-0, Yadhgar 8-0, Mighty 8-0, Costa Rica 7-12, Arnan 7-12, Johur 7-10 Trafalgar 7-9, Simnan 7-7, Nadir Shah 7-7, Aerial Mail 7-5, Million 7-2.

TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ Miles.
A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 11 250 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Division.
Kardata 9-3, Khandil 9-0 Dancing 9-5, Firoz 8-13 Sir Christian 8-10, Abroyed 8-8, Faithful 8-6, Safety 8-6, Nafa 8-4, Apollo 8-2, Shahzada 8-1, Don't Care 7-10 Vazirulmulk 7-9 Bahadurjung 7-9, Rarity 7-9, Baronet 7-2, Johur 6-10.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES. Distance 1½ Miles.
A Cup value Rs. 1 000 and Rs. 30,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 20,000, second Rs. 7,000; third Rs. 3,000.
A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.
Bell Metal 9-7, Vale of York 8-13, Swithin 8-12 Dick Turpin 8-7, Gopalshanker 8-6, Light Jester 8-5, Aquilegia 8-4, Aborogine 8-4 Prague 8-3, Unitoi 7-12, Canterbury Lamb 7-11, Wasp 7-6.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Country-breds.
Steel Blue 11-12 Shirtaj 8-10, The Knut 8-6, Discarded 8-5, Zara 7-13, Bhopal Hope 7-9, Mystery 7-9, Carsimore 7-6, Devotion 7-4.

THE VAUXHALL HANDICAP. Distance Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1 250 third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Bridal Blush 9-7, Voltage 9-0, Gilray 9-0, Bellomont 9 Stormont 8-12 Golden Vision 8-11, Zea 8-3, Island Lord 8-3 Lowborn 8-2 Longcoat 7-11, Merry Fitt 7-10, Flutter Fly 7-9, Arrowy 7-8 Motu Proprio 7-6, Milk Maid 7-0.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League today:—

First Division:—Leeds United 1, Everton nil; Manchester City 2, Arsenal nil; Newcastle 4, West Ham 1.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bristol City nil, Swindon Town nil; Southend 1, Queens Park Rangers nil.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Crewe 1, Lincoln City 1; New Brighton 3, Rochdale nil; Wrecham nil, Chesterfield nil; Acorington 3, Wigan 1.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

A DRAWN DUEL.

MIDDLESEX Vs. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Apparently the most interesting fixture in the second round of the Tournament between the Royal Artillery and Middlesex Regiment was played on Thursday and ended in a pointless draw.

The Middlesex were the superior team and outclassed the R. A. but were unfortunate in not being able to secure the verdict. Roberts in goal played an excellent game for the Gunners and Davis and Day put up a stout defence. Their forwards were poor and Davis was the only one who could be called dangerous. The combination of the 70 and 101 Companies has improved the team a lot except in attack. An injury to his ankle kept Reaney out of the Gunners' defence and that was a great handicap. His presence in the second line of defence gives the halves more confidence and they can assist their forward better.

The Middlesex, who beat the North Staff by a solitary in the final of the football tournament at Poona, did not play such a wonderful game as was expected. They are an excellent side with speed and understanding. They were all over their opponents in the second half and both periods of extra time.

For a short while, the R. A. attacked and play was transferred to the R. A. area. Hewitt, after a good run down his wing centred right in front of the goal but Flint missed a "sitter." Budd had a good try soon after and unfortunately shot right into the hands of the goalie. Hands' against Capel gave the Gunners a free half way in the Mids area which brought no result.

The Middlesex forwards played a better game in the second period. From a good centre by Hewitt, Budd might have scored if Day had not pushed him while the ball was still in the air. Capel took a chance shot and sent the ball over. The Middlesex forwards were always in possession of the ball but could never manage a square or close shot at the R. A. goal. Budd's stinging shot went off Day's head on to the cross bar and there were a few exciting moments in front of the Gunners' goal. From the clearance Thorn ran down and secured a corner which was easily cleared. Smith took two long shot one after another and both went over. The R. A. has a splendid opportunity of scoring ten minutes before time but Davis who had the goalie to beat pulled the ball with his hand and the referee was too quick. Towards the closing stages, the visitors strove hard to score. They gave up their dodging tricks and resorted to long range shooting but Roberts held every good shots.

Extra time play in both periods was in favour of the Middlesex team but their persistent attacks brought no score.

The teams were:—

R. A.—Roberts; Day and Davis; Barker, Saxon and Gingell; Thorn, Bunyan, French, Davis and Bacon.

Middlesex Regiment.—Lincoln; Duck and Palmer; Neighbours, Capel, and Wilson; Hewitt, Smith, Budd, Flint and Gabbery.

Referee:—Mr. Robinson.

POONA RACES.
Six Wins and Several Places Including
OJHA Rs. 129/- and SOMESCRIBE Rs. 53/-
Highest Dividends of the day, were the features of turf expert's cards for the last day of the races. The selections for the next race day are assured to be grand again. If you care to recoup your loss get them before going to poona. You will risk only Rs. 5/- but it will be
A LOT TO YOU.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
190, Hornby Road.

LESLIC CHALLENGE CUP.

The D. L. I. won their third round, securing 1st, 2nd and 4th places. Brooks came first in 13 3/5 seconds.

The R. F. A. beat Colaba United by 11 points to 4. Ford's time 14 seconds.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Remnants v. North Staffs.

THE SURAT TENNIS CLUB.

The Dalal Cup Open Singles Tennis championship tournament for the Surat and Broach Districts will commence on the 1st October 1924 on the Club ground. Entrance fee is Rs. 5. Entrees close on the 25th inst. Gentlemen desirous of taking part in this tournament are kindly requested to send in their names and fees before the 25th instant to T. C. Jadav, Kanpith, Surat or B. N. Desai, Wadifalia, Surat, Hon. Secretaries.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The appointment of Dr. Amadeu da Silva as Acting Consul for Brazil at Bombay is recognised by the Governor-General-in-Council.

Major A.S Meek, C.M.G., Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, to be Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Rao Bahadur Manishankar Rajaram Trivedi, on relief, to act as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Major A.S. Meek, C.M.G.

Mr. Yeshvantrai Vajeshanker Vohra to act as Deputy Political Agent in Kathiawar.

Darbar Shri Vira Vala, on reversion from foreign service, to be Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. M. B. Mehta reverting.

Mr. A.K. Asundi, on reversion, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Honavar.

Mr. K. G. Kulkarni, on reversion, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. W. N.U. Dunlop, I.C.S., on completion of his training in the High Court, to do duty as Asistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona.

Mr. C.C. Dutt, District Judge, Ratnagiri, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 1st March 1925 or the date of relief.

Mr L.N. Brown, I.C.S., on return to duty to act as Collector of Nawabshah.

Rao Bahadur Mankesh Vithal Mudbidri, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. Dayabhai Adarbhai Patel to act temporarily as a Second Grade Deputy Collector, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Kaira vice Mr. M. O. Patel.

Mr. Motibhai Ottambhai Patel, on relief, to do duty as Assistant Commissioner, Northern Division.

Mr. Govind Rabhunath Barve, on relief, to do duty, as Assistant Commissioner, Central Division.

Mr. Otto Rothfield, I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 25th February, 1925.

Mr. A. C. Edie, on return from leave, to act as Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay presidency.

Mr. C.G. Croudace, Assistant Engineer in the Quary Section of the Reclamation Branch, is appointed as Executive Engineer-in-charge of the Quarry Section, with effect from the 12th July 1924, afternoon.

Dr. (Miss) J. B. Engineer, Lady Doctor on the Port Health Staff, Bombay, has been granted leave on full average pay for two months with effect from the forenoon of the 1st August, 1924.

Mr. Narayan Pandurang Gurjar, P.E., Assistant Executive Engineer to act as Executive Engineer Kanara District.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

In the share market jutes in sympathy with a firm gunny market opened strong but later on in the absence of any outside support ruled somewhat easier. Preferences are still in strong demand but with very little covering. In coals New Manbhoom shew a further decline and New Tetturyas are also marked down. In miscellaneous only a limited business is reported. Bengal Assam Steam shew a drop of about 61 points with the fall in the raw material. This section revived a smart advance in Dunbars being realized. The close however was somewhat quieter. In teas the strong tone continues. Naga Hills, East India and Hattikhira were all wanted. Government securities were weak. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent Government paper Rs. 53/10, 3½ per cent Government paper 62/10, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/4, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/3.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/2, Bengal Luxmi Cotton 125, Bengal Nagpore Cotton 29/8, Dunbar 204, Kesoram 4/4.

Jutes:—Alliance 600, Bally 239, Barnagore 166, Budge Budge 439, Champdany 185, Cheviot 276/8, Clive 43/4, Dalhousie 428/8, Empire 51/8, Fort Gloster 947, Gondulpara 330, Hooghly pref 14/8, Howrah 46/12, Kamarhatty 593, Kankinarrah 443, Kinnison 930, Lansdowne 328, Naihati 422/8, National 300, Northbrook 58/4, Nuddea 49/8, Orient 216, Presidency 7/9, Standard 432, Union 572.

Coals:—Barabani 12/14, Burra Dilemo 3/12, Central Dharmaband 1/4, Chatabar 2/14, Huntodih 5, Jasnadih 1/4, New Manbhoom 40, New Tetturya 8/2, Ondal 11/14, Standard 59.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 5/6, British India Corporation ord 4/6, Great Eastern Hotel 227, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/4, Bengal Assam Steam ord 16/9, Samastipur Sugar 11.

Tea Companies:—Bhatkawa 62/8, Bishnauth 99/8 Chundeecherra 126, Dessai and Parbuttia 365, Doolahat 31 Eastern Cachar 180/8, East India 90, Hasimara 63, Seajuli 40/12, Tengpani 16/8, Tezpore 13/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and half pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seventeen thirty-second pence.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Manager of the above Bank writes:—"We have received telegraphic advice from our London Office intimating that the Directors have declared an interim dividend of 8 per cent., less income-tax, on the shares of the Bank, for the half year to 30th June last."

LALA LAJPATRAI.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

DECLINES TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT.

Lala Lajpat Rai arrived in Bombay by the s.s. "Pilsna" on Thursday morning, and in spite of the heavy rain then pouring there was a large number of people who had come to receive him on the Ballard Pier. On getting down from the steamer Lalaji was garlanded on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other political bodies in Bombay. He then drove to Mr. Jainarain H. Daniel's bungalow at Walkeshwar, where he stayed for a few hours. He left for Delhi by the Bombay-Peshawar Mail in the afternoon. He intends seeing Mahatma Gandhi at Delhi, and then may probably go to Simla.

In response to a request for an interview Lalaji said he was quite out of touch with Indian politics for the last month or so, and did not know the happenings in this country. He was wandering about Egypt, Palestine and Turkey, studying the political situation there. Even about the prospects of India in England he refused to give any opinion until he had studied the situation in Indi and seen many of the political leaders this country. He was glad to hear, however, that the Assembly had asserted itself and thrown out the Lee Commission's recommendations. The Lalaji said he was going to issue a statement in a few days on the complex problems of this country.

Asked by our representative about his health, Lalaji said that he was feeling much better than when he left India, but he was not completely recovered. The visit to the Continent said Lalaji, had done him an immense good. The voyage from Port Said was quite comfortable, but for a short period of indisposition apparently caused by exhaustion.

Among those present at the Ballard Pier to welcome Lalaji were Messrs. R.S. Padbidri, Secretary, B.P.C.C., G.K. Devdhar and Mathuradas Tricanji.

UNDER-WORLD OF BOMBAY.

POLICE COMPLIMENTED ON THEIR SMART WORK.

The following is sent to us by the Director of Information, Bombay:—

The Bombay Police have recently done most excellent work in bringing to book a gang of 14 dacoits known as the Rampuri Gang. The accused were responsible for various offences of thefts, robberies, etc., committed within the last two years and it was only the skill displayed by the investigating officers in following up clues and collecting and marshalling evidence which enabled the Prosecution Counsel to obtain the conviction of all the accused at the last July Sessions.

Their work can well be appreciated from the following remarks of the trying Judge, Hon. Mr Justice Pratt.

"Now that we have come to the end of this long and troublesome case, I desire to express my appreciation of the manner in which the investigation had been handled by the police and especially by Inspectors Fern and Wagle. In Bombay as in all great cities there is an under world of criminals that are only kept under by the police. This case shows that in Bombay the under world has leaders, a complete organisation and concealed arms. If there is any relaxation in the vigilance of the police, such as must occur when there are strikes or labour trouble, peaceful citizens are liable to be stopped in the streets and robbed at the point of the revolver as in the case of the fish merchant or their houses raided at night by armed gangs and their women stripped of their ornaments as in the case of Ram Rattan. But I am glad to say this case also shows the careful watch which the Bombay Police maintain over this under world of crime. Their information is excellent; they are sometimes aware of projected crimes before these crimes can be committed. And in the present case Inspector Fern armed with this information judiciously hided his time until he was able to round up a whole gang of ruffians who have committed not less than 20 cases of robbery under arms, house-breaking and dacoity in the last two years.

One hears much adverse criticism of the Bombay Police, but it would be well if these ill-informed critics realised that if they sleep securely in their beds at night it is because of the unceasing vigilance of the Bombay Police."

BOMBAY'S GAMBLING SCOURGE.

EFFORTS OF POLICE TO ERADICATE IT.

Those who happen to pass by Kalbadevi Road, have occasion to notice a big crowd collected near Bhuleshwar every morning till afternoon and indulging in cotton speculation in feverish excitement. Inspector Bull of the Princess Street Police Station along with his staff has in the last nine months prosecuted 200 persons charging them with gambling in the courts of both the Honorary and Stipendary magistrates. The fines imposed on those convicted varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 150 with an alternative of six weeks' imprisonment. The Bombay City Police, so far however, has not succeeded in entirely eradicating the evil though to a great extent their action has checked the progress which has been the cause of ruin of many a home in the city.

FOILED IN ATTEMPT AT LOOTING.

On Wednesday at about 10-30 p.m. a number of Somalis entered a tea shop belonging to a Irani, situate at Carnac Road near Sabu Sidic Musafirkhana and began to help themselves from the cash box. When the Irani shopkeeper raised an alarm some neighbours came to his help, but by this time the raiders were reinforced by some more Somalis in the shop and a free fight ensued between the Somalis and the townsmen, and as a result five men were injured. The police were informed who immediately came to the scene and arrested eighteen Somalis. The five injured persons were removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

Applications for the establishment under the new act of village punchayets at Pahur and Kotha have been sanctioned and the Deputy Commissioner has ordered the elections to be held on 30th October. These are the very first punchayets in the province of Berar, wires a correspondent from Yeotmal.

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CONVICTED OF MURDERING WIFE.

ACCUSED RECEIVES 1 YEAR'S R. I.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla and Special Jury.)

Emperor
vs.
Abdul Sakur Hussein Bux.

The accused was charged under Sec. 302 of the India Penal Code with the offence of having committed the murder by intentionally causing the death of his wife Sethanibai by stabbing her with a knife.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Bustom Mody, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. N. H. C. Coyaji appeared for the defence.

The prosecution case was that the accused was married to the deceased Sethanibai in the month of May, 1923, about fortnight after the Ramzan Id. The accused was living in a room in a Port Trust Chawl with one Azamali Ellai Bux. After his marriage he continued to live with his wife in the same room. He was employed as a crane-driver in the Alexandra Docks. On the 24th June he was on casual leave. Asked his wife to prepare breakfast for him. She however refused to do so. After sometime the deceased was heard crying "Don't kill me." Accused then left his room and at about 9-30 a.m. surrendered himself to Police Inspector Fish at the Yellow Gate Police Station. From there the accused was taken by Inspector Fish and Inspector Long to the room of the accused, where they found Sethahibai surrounded by a pool of blood. She was dead. Her body was taken to the morgue where it was identified by some witnesses.

The defence of the accused as stated by him in his defence was that the deceased was his wife. On the morning of the occurrence he asked his wife to prepare breakfast for him. Although he asked her twice or thrice she declined. On that he left his room and went to a hotel. On his return he met a friend of his and had a talk with him. He then went to catch the she-goat he was owning in order to take her milk. The she-goat went to the rear of the chawl which was also the rear of his room. The window of the room at the rear had no windows but had a wire netting. There was a tarpolin hanging over it and from a hole in it he saw that his wife was having sexual intercourse with some stranger. He got very angry at that and rushed to the door and demanded of his wife to open the door. She opened it after about two minutes and he rushed in. He saw the stranger in the room and he took up a stick to beat him.

His wife, however, caught hold of him as a result of which the stranger ran away. He then wanted to beat his wife with the same stick. The deceased then took up a knife and was prepared to fight with him. He snatched the knife from her hand and dealt her several blows. He had lost his self-control and did not know what he did. While he was in that state of mind he took up the knife and surrendered himself to the Police. After his marriage it was reported to him that certain persons used to go to his room when he was absent.

The jury unanimously brought a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship sentenced the accused under the circumstances to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SEQUEL TO MURDER OF STEP-UNCLE.

ACCUSED SENT TO LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Emperor
vs.
Liladhar Kallianji.

The accused was charged under Sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code for having committed the murder of his step-uncle Narsondas Liladhar. When he was put before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in May 1922 the learned Magistrate on the evidence of the doctor who stated that the accused was of unsound mind and incapable of defending himself ordered him under Sec. 464 of the Criminal Procedure Code to be detained in a lunatic Asylum. Thereafter on the 27th June, 1923, the visitors of the Asylum, gave a certificate that the accused was of sound mind and quite capable of making his defence.

Accordingly on the strength of the said certificate the accused was again put befor the Presidency Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions.

On the 15th Sept. Dr. Carter was asked by the Court to examine the accused and keep him under his supervision.

When this case came on for hearing to-da the only issue put before the jury for their consideration was whether from the evidence before the Court they were of opinion that the accused was sound and capable of making his defence or that he was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence.

The evidence of Col. Carter was that he had kept the accused under strict supervision in view of the grave charge against him. From his examination of the accused he considered that the accused was of extremely weak intellect and not to be trusted at all and that he was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence.

The jury unanimously brought the verdict that the accused was of unsound mind and incapable of defending himself. Accordingly his Lordship ordered him to be detained in the Lunatic Asylum, pending further orders.

CHARGED WITH MURDERING DAUGHTERS.

JURY DECLARED ACCUSED INSANE.

Emperor
vs.
Bhudya Dhondya.

In this case the accused was charged under Sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code with having intentionally caused the deaths of his two daughters by name Gangubai and Shivbai aged 7 and 5 respectively by stabbing them in the abdomen and thereby committing the offence of murder.

The accused had been put up before the learned Presidency Magistrate on 11th Dec. 1923 on the charge of murder and was committed to the Sessions Court.

Thereafter he was put up for trial on 11th Feb. 1924, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp and Special Jury.

At that time the preliminary issue before the jury was whether the accused was a lunatic or not i.e., whether he was of sound mind and capable of making his defence or not.

The jury on the evidence had found that the accused was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence and his Lordship accordingly had ordered him to be detained in a Lunatic Asylum. The accused was now put up for trial in the current Sessions and the preliminary issue before the jury was whether the accused was of sound mind and capable of making his defence.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Haveliwala appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. D'Sa appeared for the accused.

The Advocate-General stated to the Court and Jury that a report had been made by the Board of Visitors dated the 27th June, 1924, in which they had expressed the opinion that the accused was of sound mind. Dr. Kadam the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, differed from this report and said that the accused was insane and not capable of making his defence.

Thereafter under the orders of the Surgeon-General a Medical Board had been appointed to examine the accused. The Board had made a report dated 12th August, 1924, stating therein that the accused was of sound mind and capable of making his defence.

Major Bhatena who was the President of the Medical Board was called to give evidence. He stated that the examination of the accused by the Board lasted for three hours during which hundreds of questions were asked by them to the accused and they found that he gave rational answers was consistent in his statements and they were satisfied that the accused was of sound mind and capable of making his defence.

Dr. Kadam who was then called however stated that in his opinion the accused was still a lunatic. He had many opportunities of testing and observing the accused and he was of opinion that the accused was not of sound mind and not capable of making his defence. Thereafter his Lordship put several questions to the accused with a view to give an opportunity to the members of the jury to see for themselves as to how the accused answered the questions and to watch his demeanour.

After carefully listening to the addresses of the learned counsel on both sides and the learned judge's summing, the jury, by a majority of 7 to 2, gave a verdict that the accused was still insane and incapable of making his defence.

The learned judge accepting this verdict ordered the accused to be remanded to custody pending further orders.

SEQUEL TO TRADE DEPRESSION

WELL-KNOWN JAPANESE FIRM AFFECTED

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA BRANCHES CLOSED.

The cotton trade seems to be in as depressed a condition in Japan as it is in India. In Bombay many mills are working at a loss while some are not able to declare handsome dividends which they used to do before. A well-known and leading firm of Japan having its head office in Yokohama, viz., the Yokohama Kito Kwaisra Ltd., and dealing in cotton seem to have been hard hit by the depression in trade and, we understand, their branches in India, viz, in Bombay and Calcutta have been advised to close down their offices. The Bombay office is situate at Alice Building, Hornby Road, and its closing down is likely to hit hard several Indians who were employed there.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF DISPOSING OFF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Laxmidas Tribhovandas alias Chotalal Mulchand was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of disposing off stolen goods, viz., several 'hundies' of the total value of Rs. 43 000.

Mr R. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor conducted the case for the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case as deposed by the prosecution were that the complainants had post-boxes assigned to them at the Kalbadevi Post Office, where they used to receive their correspondence and orders for the payment of their respective constituents. Those post-boxes were broken open and 'hundies' of the total value of Rs. 43 000 were stolen. The accused disposed off those 'hundies' knowing them to be stolen.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentencede him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 383.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT FAILS.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar put up Abdul Kader Gulam Mahomed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of assaulting one Joseph Reed De Souza, an assistant to the Postmaster.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case were that the accused was alleged to have elbowed the crowd in front of the "Register" Counter of the post office, where the complainant was on duty and imperiously ordered the complainant to accept his parcels first. When the complainant said that parcels would only be accepted in the strict order in which they were presented, the accused was alleged to have abused the complainant filthily. Not satisfied with this the accused was alleged to have pushed the books and papers on the counter and thrown the blotting paper pad at the complainant.

The accused in his defence deposed that he was a frequent visitor to the post office and that the complainant was a new clerk. The complainant's predecessors had adopted a system of giving numbers to people who had letters or parcels and accepting them in numerical order. The complainant however had discontinued to follow that system and gave preference to those who gave him money. The accused never assaulted the complainant on the contrary he was badly handled by the complainant.

His Worship on evidence discharged the accused.

A SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a sanitation round was taken in B and C wards of the city at 5-30 a.m. (S. T.) on Sunday (the 14th Instant) with the following gentlemen:—Messrs. R. S. Asavle, R. M. Bhatt, Ghulam Husain H. A. R. Sonawala, H. M. Shah, Sheikh Umar, Chhotubhai Raghunath, Syed Munawar, C. N. Joshi, and V. L. Kolhatkar.

The party proceeded from the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, and inspected the following places:—(1) Panjrapole 1st, 2nd and 3rd streets, (2) Kika Street, (3) Bhuleshwar Bhoiwada 1st Street, (4) Compound of National English School, Mumbadevi, (5) Dhobi Street, (6) Kumbharwada 1st Cross Lane, (7) Samuel Street, (8) Mandvi Koliwada Streets and Lanes and (9) Janjikar Street. Road Scrapings, drain chokes, slush and pools of stagnant water due to uneven surface and want of repair were noticed in a majority of the places. The Panjrapole 1st Street was found to be a repository of mud and refuse collected from the adjoining localities and allowed to dump there. Provision of sufficient number of storm water entrances is an imperative necessity for Bhoiwada Streets and Panjrapole Streets. Half the portion of Janjikar Street levelled and metalled and the other half left undone. The party dispersed at 10-30 a.m.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the English mails of September 4 due at 5 a.m.

Rovers Tournament—Remnants v North Staffs.

SATURDAY, September 20.

The s.s. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Rovers Tournament—Royal Scots v Winners of K.S.L.I. and Bombay Gymkhana.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

Sept. 19 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 39m
Sept 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 38m.
Sept. 21 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
Sept 22 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 36m.
Sept 23 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 27m; Sunset 6h 36m.
Sept 24 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 35m.
Sept. 25 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 34m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th September to 6 a.m. of 18th September.

Smallpox nil. Cholera 2 attacks; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 85; total mortality this day last year 94.

LETTER-TELEGRAMS TO CANADA AND U. S. A.

A daily letter-telegram service in plain language was introduced from 1st October 1923 with Great Britain via Eastern at the rates shown below:—

First 20 words or less (including indication DLT)—Great Britain via Eastern Rs. 6 4 as.

Each additional word—Rs. 0-5 as.

Daily letter-telegrams, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted on any day of the week and ordinarily delivered to the addressees after forty-eight hours.

2. The daily letter telegram service will also be extended experimentally for six months from 1st September 1924 to Canada and the United States of America via Eastern—N. A. Cables on the same basis as the daily letter-telegram service with Great Britain. The rates for daily letter-telegrams to the above places in North America may be ascertained from the local telegraph office.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Mr. K. B. Sanzgiri, the commanding officer notifies:—

All the Sahayaks of the Hindustani Seva Dal are requested to be present on every Sunday commencing from 21st September at 8 a.m. at the Esplanade Maidan for Drill.

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

BARRISTER AND NURSE IN CORONER'S COURT.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Deokibai, aged 50 years residing at Lamington Road. The deceased was a hawker of vegetable and was walking along Lamington Road near Empress Cinema on Saturday afternoon when she was knocked down by a motor car No. 9488 driven by Mr. B. K. Mantri, Barrat-Law residing at Vatchagandhy Road. Deokibai went home and died subsequently.

The evidence showed that Mr. B. K. Mantri was driving with Miss Margaret Nibb, a Nurse, on Saturday afternoon when near the Empress Cinema Deokibai was knocked down by the car. Mr. Mantri gave Deokibai Rs. 5 for medicine and Rs. 2 to one Abdul Kader and three other persons Rs. 5 for attending upon the injured woman.

Miss Margaret Nibb, a Nurse, said at about 5-30 p.m. she was seated in a motor car alongside Mr. B. K. Mantri who was driving. They were going along Lamington Road from Grant Road towards Bellasis Road, when the deceased with a basket on her head came from opposite direction and when she heard the horn, she stopped in the middle of the road, turned and looked and when the car was near her, she suddenly ran towards the side of the road on which the car was going. Mr. Mantri swerved towards the left as far as he could but the woman was struck by the front mudguard and was thrown aside. The car was going at a speed of ten miles an hour. She was put in the car and taken to her house as she refused to go to hospital. She demanded some money and Mr. Mantri gave her Rs. 5.

Mr. Balkrishna Keroba Mantri, Bar-at-Law, Secretary, Mill-owners' Mutual Insurance Co., residing at Vatchagandy Road, corroborated the last witness and said he gave Rs. 5 to Deokibai for medicine and also a chit containing his name and address. He did not take the injured woman to a hospital as she refused to go to a hospital, beside witness did not see any immediate necessity of taking her to a hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CINE MADELINE.

The Bombay Cinema Syndicate offer Pearl White in 'Any Wife' at the Cine Madeline, the late Novelty Cinema for the opening week.

"Any wife" is a story in which a woman follows the alluring melodies of folly and is led to a morass of misfortune. It shows that the seeds of discontent grow into trees of remorse.

Myrtle Hill, the wife, of a successful businessman near New York has a luxurious home, a bonny boy and a devoted husband. But she seeks excitement. A polished and unscrupulous employee of John Hill grows intimate with her in the absence of her husband whose unexpected return found her in the arms of Phillip Gray. Without any explanation, Hill casts her off. The man that invaded his home must marry her but she must forfeit the child.

Mrs. Gray is more miserable the Mrs. Hill was and Phillip treats her with scant courtesy. A business friend of Gray's is permitted to insult her and she is fast tiring of life. Phil's engagement with another woman an opera singer, Louise Tarratta, is discovered by Myrtle who seeks to save Louise. In the absence of Phil, Myrtle tells Louise her story. On being questioned, Gray denies that he is married. He is brought face to face with his wife and ordered out of Louise's house. Myrtle goes back to John Hill but is refused admission as Hill's son was seriously ill. Being moved by the news of her son's illness she forces her way in and gets as far as the door of the sick-room where her progress is checkede. She is ejected and arrested but let off soon after. Utterly despondent, she means to end her life by jumping into the river. From a bridge nearby she leaps into the water—well its not the end. The impending tragedy is averted and you must see the rest and you are sure to like it.

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Poona, Secunderabad Karachi, Etc.

Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS," BOMBAY.

'Phone: No. 20483.

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1924.

MAHATMA'S FAST.

Nothing has been more painful to every patriotic Indian than the recent news of outbreaks of communal bigotry and fanaticism which seem suddenly to have become an almost every-day occurrence. The nation had hardly recovered from the shock of the riots in Delhi than it became witness to the mad frenzy of Gulbarga fanatics, not to speak of the disturbances in Nagpur and Lucknow. And now has come the terrible news from Kohat. That all these outbreaks should have happened within the space of a few weeks and at places so wide apart as Kohat and Lucknow, Delhi and Gulbarga is as bewildering a phenomenon as it is a distressing reminder to us that the tension between the two communities is growing from day to day. When the Mahatma says that recent events have proved unbearable to him he expresses the feeling of every thoughtful Indian who has not permitted a misguided view of the demand of religion to get the better of the dictates of humanity and patriotism. For the inter-communal quarrel, of which these outbreaks are a manifestation, is truly "a disgrace to religion and humanity." No-one has done more than the Mahatma to end this quarrel and naturally to no-one have recent events caused greater pain than to him. And finding his own hopelessness and the situation unbearable he has taken a decision which is characteristic of him and which he hopes will be "an effective prayer both to the Hindus and Muslims who have hitherto worked in union not to commit suicide."

The news of his decision to fast for twenty-one days will be received with a shock of pain no less overwhelming than that caused by the recent unfortunate outbreaks. The Mahatma has just recovered from a serious illness and it is impossible to contemplate with equanimity the consequences to his health of the prolonged fast that he has begun. His life is too valuable to India and humanity for Hindus and Muslims to forfeit the gift of it merely because their leaders are too apathetic to devote their most serious consideration and their best energies towards the solution of a problem which is not insoluble. And we hope and pray that the heart-rending appeal which the Mahatma has made to the heads of all communities to end this internecine quarrel will evoke such a prompt and adequate response as will dissuade him from fully carrying his decision into effect. However unbearable the situation may be, it is not one which need cause despair, for the simple reason that the leaders and men of reason among both the communities have not yet tackled the problem in a systematic manner by bringing home to the rank and file of their respective communities the message of true religion—whether Hinduism or Islam—which is not and cannot be anti-national. The true line of solution is for leaders and men of reason among both communities to rise above the spirit of narrow communalism by refusing to take sides, wherever the blame for outbreaks of violence and bigotry may lie, but, keeping in view the larger and abiding interests of the country, devise means of making such outbreaks impossible. It is only when the question is approached in this spirit that we shall be able to control and cure the malady of which Kohat and Gulbarga are a painful symptom. It is in this spirit that the Mahatma wishes the leaders of all communities to consider the question and discover means of its solution. When a Muslim life is lost, it is the life of an Indian that is lost. When a Hindu temple is desecrated, it is not merely a sacrilege against Hindu religion, but it is the cause of national solidarity and therefore, of Swaraj, that suffers most. It is not difficult, therefore, to realise the agony of the Mahatma's soul. But, as we have said, there is no need to despair; for the leaders of the two communities have not yet made the required efforts—and failed. We trust, therefore, that the Mahatma will reconsider his decision. Whether he reconsiders his decision or not, it is absolutely essential in order to preserve the unique gift of his life no less than to check the process of national suicide, that organised efforts should immediately be made by leaders of all communities to secure such an atmosphere of peace and amity as will persuade him to do so.

It is a melancholy satisfaction, therefore, that the poignant appeal of the Mahatma's action has had its effect and invitations have been issued over the signatures of Maulana Mahomed Ali Hakim Ajmal Khan and Swami Shraddhanand to prominent men of all communities to meet in Delhi on September 23, to discuss the situation. We have no doubt but that a conference such as this, which should have been summoned some weeks ago, will be able to secure concerted action for preserving peace and promoting heartunity between the two communities. But it will be considerably handicapped in its work if it, along with the whole nation, has to bear the insupportable strain of anxiety regarding the Mahatma's health. We have no desire to enter into a discussion regarding the ethical validity of the Mahatma's self-imposed fast nor do we wish to stress the argument, which has no little cogency though it does not seem to have impressed the Mahatma, that, if—God forbid—he were to die as a result of the fast, the relations between Hindus and Muslims might be further embittered rather than improved. Our appeal to the Mahatma is based on the unassailable ground which has in view the success of the very cause for which he has been driven to this supremely noble but not necessary act of self-immolation. If this quarrel which is "a disgrace to religion and humanity" is to be ended the leaders of all communities must meet. A conference of the heads of all communities, which the Mahatma himself has suggested, has been summoned. If the conference is to succeed it is essential that it must have the most favourable atmosphere for its deliberations. The Mahatma's fast, we submit, will be a disturbing factor tending against the creation of such atmosphere. It is, of course, conceivable that its irresistible appeal to the hearts of men may lead to a truce. But it is not a truce that the Mahatma desires but a real enduring settlement. Such a settlement is not attainable in an atmosphere surcharged with emotion but only when men's minds are free to listen to the appeal of reason. One word more. Victory is always won through the pangs of highest sacrifice. The highest sacrifice does not always consist in death. Sometimes it is more painful to live than to die. This is such a time, as the Mahatma himself realises. He must pay the highest sacrifice to atone for the sins of his countrymen. Through his suffering will the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity be won. He must, therefore, live at all cost.

FREEDOM OF THE SERFS

There are three laws on our Statute Book to-day which under various circumstances impose civil and criminal liabilities on labourers who are thereby practically reduced to the condition of serfs. These are: the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859 which penalises breaches of contracts by labourers who have received money in advance by their employers; sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code which similarly restrict the liberty of workers for ensuring the safety and convenience of their employers; and the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 which has brought into existence a monstrous system of recruitment and helotry within the very limits of our country. Mr. N. M. Joshi has proposed to introduce the Workmen's Freedom Bill in the present session of the Legislative Assembly for repealing the first two sets of laws and some of the worst sections of the Assam Act. We are, therefore, surprised to see Sir Alexander Muddiman recently introducing a Government bill to repeal the two obnoxious laws without, however, touching the Assam Act at all. We wonder if Government have contrived to take all the wind out of Mr. Joshi's sails by forestalling him in minor matters while leaving his main grievance altogether unredressed. Government would, however, be grievously mistaken if they entertained any such notion. For, it need hardly be emphasised that the seat of the sorest trouble lies in Assam and India can never rest content so long as the plague-spots of the tea plantations are not thoroughly aired and cleaned according to the most cherished standards of liberty and humanity.

Let us for a moment glance at the condition of the Assam labourers. The total population on the tea gardens according to the latest figures was 9,16,000 of whom only 3,30,000 were born in Assam. The majority of the labourers are thus recruited from outside, mostly from South India. The planters' agents cleverly induce or entrap these labourers to mortgage their labour and services for three or four years at a monthly salary of Rs. 4 to 10. The employers spend about 100 rupees or more per head on recruiting and transport expenses and are, therefore, naturally anxious to guard and fence them so well as to obviate all possibility of losing their services. They are settled on the vast plantation lands with their families and are carefully guarded by vigilant watchmen. As any outsiders would be guilty of tresspass if they dared to approach these labourers, they remain practically secluded from any educational or religious influences. Desertion—if it were possible to desert with a family so carefully guarded on all sides—is an offence punishable with imprisonment. A change of masters could also be similarly dealt with. Whatever care may, therefore, be bestowed by the planters on the "coolies", they cannot be deemed any better than their master's possessions as firmly fixed to the soil as were Russian serfs or American slaves.

We have, therefore, no hesitation in pronouncing Mr. Muddiman's bill a mockery of the grievance he professes to redress, and in supporting Mr. Joshi's bill for ensuring the freedom of workmen. We wish, however, that Mr. Joshi had been mercilessly logical and thoroughly radical in the matter. For as he himself pointed out in a recent article in the "Servant of India," the repeal of the solitary penal sections would not solve the whole question. How can it? Is it not necessary to make a clean sweep of the iniquitous system of recruitment and the slavish condition of the labourers which are practically ruled by the Assam Act? If we have stopped the system of indentured labour out of India, how can we tolerate it on our own soil? We are convinced that the whole Act must go with the age in which it was shaped. Mere tinkering here and there will not, cannot satisfy us. Nor can Government notifications and benevolent assurances soothe us any longer. While wishing success, therefore, to Mr. Joshi in piloting his bill in the Council we would urge on him and all friends of labour to make vigorous and persistent efforts to end a vicious system which is as injurious to the life and liberty of lakhs of helpless, illiterate labourers as it is to the fair name of our ancient land.

Notes of the Day.

Lala Lajpatrai's Interview.

With reference to the translation of his interview to the representative of a Turkish paper which was published in "The Chronicle" the other day, Lala Lajpatrai, whom we welcome back to the country, informs us that he did not say, as erroneously reported by some newspapers in Constantinople, that Muslims in India were satisfied with the decision of the Turks in regard to the Khilafat. All that he said was that while Indians wanted Turkey to progress they were not satisfied with what they had done in reference to the Khilafat.

War Guilt.

The mass of people in every belligerent country that participated in the last war, which we can still happily call great, are in much the same predicament as old Kasper who was asked by his grandchild why the war in question was fought. It had obviously never occurred to Kasper that wars have reasons. What they fought each other for I cannot tell, he muttered, but it was a famous victory. The last war had causes, no doubt, but so many that no-one is able to enumerate all of them, much less to decide about the truth of any one of them. Each side claimed that it fought in self-defence, that it fought for preservation of civilisation, and that it had the support of world-opinion behind its action. The Allies, of course, in the end were able to claim the laurels of victory as well as to wave the olive-branch of peace and they thought that they had proved that Right was Might by making Might successful! The pretence, however, passed beyond the limits of a joke when the Carthaginian Peace was made in which Germany's war-guilt was assumed by a body of victors who could hardly be expected to be impartial about it. Fortunately in England there was heard the voice of sanity, though too feebly, which demanded an international judicial enquiry to adjudicate the responsibility for the war instead of making it a ground for imposing heavy indemnities on Germany. The fact is that no one outside Bedlam really believes that Germany was solely responsible for the war. The Great War, says Mr. Lowes Dickinson, had for its objects on both sides increase of power and seizure of territory. And these power-policies, common to all countries of the West, were at the root of the struggle. In the light of all this the pious indignation with which the Allied Governments are, one after another, gravely warning Germany not to refer to the question of war-guilt is extremely amusing. If Germany is the only guilty party her denial does no one any harm: if she is not, the sooner the whole mystery is brought to the light of day the better. Is it a guilty conscience that shuns the re-opening of the question of guilt which, after all, is the pivot of the whole policy of indemnities and occupations and Dawes Report?

Liberals Run Amok.

The Liberal Party in India consists almost entirely of "leaders" without followers but though small in size, it is far from being cohesive and is often divided against itself. What, for example, should one think of a party that contains men like Mr. Sastri and Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in the same fold? We have no desire to be unduly harsh to a party some of whose men have rendered valuable services by their bold attitude before the Reforms Enquiry Committee but we cannot help regretting the vacillating attitude of some Liberals towards the Lee Report. An Assembly in which the Liberals were well-represented opposed the appointment of a Commission and rejected the estimate for it while Liberals like Mr. Chintamani spoke strongly against such appointment outside. Yet there were not wanting two Liberals who agreed to serve on that Commission and others to give evidence before it. When the Lee Report was issued the country, including the Liberals, condemned it with one voice but when the Assembly discussed the Report, there were two Liberals to vote with the Government. The "Leader" in a refreshingly candid article condemns the action of Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who made speeches favouring the stoppage of recruitment but voted for the Government who want its continuance. Sir Chimanlal, we may add, wanted to make the Civil Service, a body of true servants but with an inconsistency that is strange even for one who has been on the Executive Counci., he voted against it, while Sir Sivaswamy expressed disagreement with many recommendations but voted for carrying them into effect. Of course the last refuge of a Liberal-lawyer is that the resolution is badly drafted or worded but in that case, as the "Leader" suggests, "the independent-minded" Sir Sivaswamy could have remained neutral. Not he, however. Sir Chimanlal according to this Liberal organ, is an enigma—"he is not always comprehensible and his colleagues and friends cannot be sure of what he may do or say on a given occasion": but his action was not in consonance even with his own evidence. Very few will disagree with the "Leader's" opinion that by voting as they did, both of them have done a disservice, even if unconsciously, to the cause of the country and of their party.

A Christian Act.

In marked contrast to the amazing conduct of these two stalwart Liberals was the bold attitude of such nominated members as Mr. N. M. Joshi and Dr. S K. Datta. Mr. Joshi, of course, representing as he has to do the interests of the masses could not have acted otherwise than he did, though he deserves felicitations for the step. Dr. Datta's is a still more creditable performance. As the "Statesman" naiveley admits Dr. Datta was appointed by Lord Lytton as a representative of Indian Christians in the Assembly who "counted upon his sobriety and loyalty" but, as in the case of Mr. Joshi, the Government have caught a Tartar in him. Unlike Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Dr. Datta's sense of fairness does not consist in agreeing with the Government but in trying to look at the national problem from a Christian view-point. Nietzche once remarked that the Church opposed everything that Christ opposed and though the castigation sounds too biting, the attitude of established congregations has not often been reconcilable with the teachings of Christ. We all know how a certain bishop condoned Dyerism and how the Churches became infected with the poison of hatred during the war. But Dr. Datta is not one of those whose Christianity consists in attending or preaching sermons on Sundays. Last March, we remember, Dr. Datta, in his budget speech, asked some very pertinent questions about the Publicity Bureau and about the differential racial treatment meted out to Indians at certain ports in India but Sir Malcolm Hailey quietly ignored them in his reply. In his speech on the Lee Report, Dr. Datta complained that he had found discontent among Indian students in England because they found that British students of mediocre ability got into the Indian Services while Indians were debarred. It is a feeling not confined to Indians in England alone but is common to all India where the children of the soil have to beg for admission into the Services instead of coming in by natural right.

Character and Climate.

But probably Dr. Datta is not aware of the fact—known to all bureaucrats and their mentors in the Anglo-Indian press—that there is no mediocrity in England. As Mr. Thompson will condescendingly explain to him, British "character" is a unique thing, the result, it appears, of British climate. We remember having been told that the British habit of "muddling through" is due to their having to make way through dense fog but that is not what Mr. Thompson means. And it is an unanswerable case against Indianisation since while you can reproduce the educational facilities of the West in India you can in no way import the climate of England. Sir N. Sarma thinks that India has every kind of climate but he is mistaken. There is, as we said, no fog in any Indian city or village and its absence renders Indians permanently unfit for the exercise of power. It is this peculiar British "character" that succeeded against French "character" in their struggle for the possession of India though till now we were under an impression that it was by sheer fiat of an inscrutable Providence that the British found themselves civilising India all of a sudden. Now the types of character, it is evident, differ with divergent climes. The British though divided by a few miles of the Channel from France have an imperial character while the French have merely a national one. But India hopeless as she is—though not entirely God-forsaken since there are Thompsons assisted by Dyers to take care of her—has no "character" of her own and must therefore be the one country in the world that cannot have an administration of her own character, but should cheerfully submit to one of British "character." Has India got a climate of her own or is that also another boon of her connection with more civilised nations? But if she has a climate and if climates are the cause—Heaven knows why!—of character, then why should not Indians have some character of their own! And if a national character, why not a political system suited to it and oppressive of it rather than one under which paid alien civilians dare to insult the intelligence and honour of races with a proud past?

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

A CRITIQUE OF ITS REPORT.

(BY AN INDIAN MERCHANT.)

III*

It will thus be seen that the Navigation Laws while they lasted were of immense benefit to English Shipping by excluding foreign competition from its main fields of activities. They were later repealed at a time when their further continuation would have hampered the development of British Shipping. The development of British Shipping during the second half of the last century was the result of economic causes over which the navigation laws had no control, and no effect.) The substitution of sail by steam and of wood by iron, a commodity then inadequately found in America—which for many years was a serious rival of England for the supremacy of the seas, but which after the Civil War concentrated all its efforts upon extensive internal development—at a time when England had become the leading Industrial country of the world required in the interests of England herself that the policy of *laissez faire* should be adopted as the one more suited to the requirements of that country. The repeal of the navigation laws therefore merely marks a date and cannot account for the development of British Shipping which followed the year 1850. It is therefore historically incorrect to state as does Sir Arthur Froom in his dissenting Minute, that far from the Navigation Act of 1651 being beneficial in its effects, the British Mercantile Marine experienced anything but the greatest benefit by the repeal of the Laws. In support of his argument Sir Arthur Froom appeals an extract from a historical survey prepared by the Sea Transport Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce and it is difficult to understand what evidence the Committee is relying upon in arriving at its opinion that

"it is a widespread misconception that the British Mercantile Marine attained its pre-eminence under a policy of flag discrimination. There is a large volume of evidence to show that under the Navigation Laws, British Shipping suffered and its growth was hindered. It carried, it is true, most of the trade of the British people throughout the world, but producers, consumers and shipowners were penalised. They were denied the benefit of obtaining their transport at the cheapest price of the day as fixed in keen world competition."

Theory of Navigation Laws.

It is difficult to co-ordinate the diametrically opposed views contained in this extract. It is said that British Shipping suffered under the Navigation Laws. At the same time it is admitted that it carried most of the trade of the British people throughout the world. Does the Committee mean to convey that the carriage of a large portion of the trade under monopolistic conditions leads to working losses? It is however possible to reconcile the two statements if the historical point of view is kept in mind, viz., that the Navigation Laws, as all historians agree, were of immense benefit to British shipping during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Towards the middle of the nineteenth century however when no serious competitors were left, the protective measures came in the way of "natural" development because by that time England was in a position to develop her shipping by such "natural" means as the propulsion by steam of vessels made of iron on the ocean routes of the world from which other maritime countries had for various reasons vanished at least for the time being.

The principles underlying the navigation laws have been thus defined by List in his "National System of Political Economy."

"The subject of the restrictions upon navigation constitutes a formidable stumbling block in the part of the advocates of unrestricted free trade, which they are only too glad to pass over in silence, especially if they are members of the mercantile community in seaport towns. The truth of the matter is this. Restrictions on navigation are governed by the same law as restrictions upon any other kind of trade. Freedom of navigation and the carrying trade conducted by foreigners are serviceable and welcome to communities in the early stages of their civilization, so long as their agriculture and manufactures still remain undeveloped. Owing to the want of capital and of experienced seamen, they are willing to abandon navigation and foreign trade to other nations. Later on, however, when they have developed their producing power to a certain point and acquired skill in ship-building and navigation then they will desire to extend their foreign rade, to carry it on in their own ships, and become a naval power themselves. Gradually their own mercantile marine grows to such a degree that they feel themselves in a position to exclude the

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of 11th and 16th instant.

MAHATMA'S 21 DAYS' FAST.

HIS UNBEARABLE HOPELESSNESS.

PENANCE A ND PRAYER.

APPEAL TO END COMMUNAL DISSENSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 18.

At two o'clock this morning the following statement of Mr. Gandhi was communicated by his Private Secretary:—

"The recent events have proved unbearable for me. My hopelessness is still more unbearable. My religion teaches me that whenever one is very distressed which one cannot remove one must fast and pray. I have done so in connection with my own dearest ones. Nothing evidently that I say or write can bring the two communities together. I am, therefore, imposing on myself a FAST OF TWENTY-ONE DAYS commencing from to-day and ending on Wednesday the eighth of October. I reserve the liberty to drink water with or without salt. It is both a penance and a prayer. As a penance I need not have taken the public into confidence, but publish the fast as—let me hope—an effective prayer both to the Hindus and the Mussalmans who have hitherto worked in unison not to commit suicide. I respectfully invite the heads of all the communities including the Englishmen to meet and end this quarrel which is a disgrace to religion and humanity. It seems as if God has been dethroned. Let us reinstate Him in our hearts" —M. K. Gandhi.

The last fast of Mr. Gandhi lasted for five days and that was in connection with the Chauri Chaura tragedy. The longest fast of Mr. Gandhi was a fourteen days fast when he was in South Africa and that was in connection with a domestic incident.

INTER-COMMUNAL CONFERENCE SUMMONED.

TO MEET IN DELHI NEXT WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 18.

Invitations are being telegraphed by Moulana Mohamed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Swami Shraddanand to about one hundred and fifty prominent members of all the communities including non-official Englishmen asking them to meet in Delhi on September 23. The object of the meetings is to discuss the situation created by the present Hindu-Muslim tension. The gravity of the situation, in the opinion of the conveners of the meeting, is strikingly emphasised by Mr. Gandhi's resolution, despite his indifferent health, to undergo a prolonged fast of twenty-one days with a view to attracting public attention to the urgent necessity of remedial measures. There is a strong feeling that, if Mr. Gandhi were to die as a result of this self-imposed fast, the relations between the Hindus and the Mussalmans might be further embittered rather than improved and this view has so far not apparently impressed on Mr. Gandhi who still persists in maintaining his fast despite representations of certain followers.

FOR THE SINS OF HIS PEOPLE.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU ON NATION'S DUTY.

To those of us who during the past few weeks have shared the melancholy privilege of keeping watch with him in his own special Garden of Gethsameno, Mahatma Gandhi's poignant and sorrowful message of vicarious sacrifice for the sins of his people comes but as the natural expression of his soul's cumulative agony and concentrated despair at the tragic spectacle of senseless, suicidal internecine conflict and hatred.

But woe betide the nation that dare accept as the price of a temporary and unreal armistice so supreme and terrible a self-immolation on the part of India's Saint, now martyred by the very hands that once crowned him prophet of abiding national Unity and invincible national peace.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

18th September, 1924.

NEWS CAUSES ANXIETY IN SIMLA.

AN AFTERNOON PARTY CANCELLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The news that Mahatma Gandhi has imposed twenty-one days' fast on himself has given great pain to the members of the Assembly. They all share in his distress and anxiety. As soon as the news was communicated to him, Pandit Motilal cancelled the afternoon party which he was arranging to give to the Members of the Assembly and the Council of State. Indeed, after hearing the news, even the necessarily cautious official statement about Kohat riot a feeling of gloom has cast over the members. They are not, however, despairing of ability to settle the differences in near future. They are fully convinced that all communities must join to compose the differences. Anxiety is felt about the length of the fast, particularly because, of the delicate health of Mahatma and his advanced age. The maximum fast he has so far gone through has been only two weeks and it was observed in South Africa when he possessed youthful vigour. Now, however, he has decided upon a three weeks' fast. While his ability to control his body is recognised majority of the members with whom I discussed the matter, expressed serious anxiety about the fast and they pray that Mahatmaji may be granted by God power to stand the unprecedented strain and ordeal he has decided to go through.

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PT. MOTILAL CANCELS PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

On hearing the news that Mahatma Gandhi had in deep distress gone on a long fast of twentyone days Pandit Motilal Nehru has cancelled the afternoon party which he was giving to the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State on 21st September.

MR. BAJAJ LEAVES FOR DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WARDHA, Sept. 18.

On receiving a telegram regarding Mr. Gandhi's intention to fast for 21 days Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj is starting for Delhi to-day by the Punjab Mail.

TORY OPPOSITION TO RUSSIAN TREATIES.

LABOUR'S COUNTER CAMPAIGN.

PARTY LEADERS BUSY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

An influential opposition is being mobilized against the ratification of the Anglo-Russian treaties. Meetings of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce presided over by Mr. Stanley Machin and the Federation of British Industry, presided over by Sir Eric Geddes, have issued statements containing expressions of strong denunciation and condemning the treaties as opposed to the best interests of the country and trade. Mr. Neville Chamberlain at Birmingham similarly sharply critisised the treaty.

On the other hand Mr. Clynes at Manchester declared that the campaign against the treaties was solely inspired by political and class hostility to the present Russian Government and declared that Labour had repeatedly recorded its detestation of the indefensible deeds of Russia, had repudiated the Russian method of Soviet rule and had refused any kind of union with the Bolshevists; but Labour wanted to hasten world peace and improve English trade.—Reuter.

REVOLUTION AGAINST SOVIET

ANGORA'S COMPLETE NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A message from Trebizond says after an extraordinary meeting of the Turkish Cabinet the Angora Government has decided to preserve complete neutrality towards the revolution against the Soviet in the Caucasus. Nevertheless, it has been declared that the Turkish nation warmly sympathises with the revolutionaries, particularly Mahomedan Tartars, in the revolt in Azorbeidjan.—Reuter

WRANGEL ISLAND.

SOVIET FLAG HOISTED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Moscow.—A Russian vessel hoisted the Soviet flag on Wrangel Island on August 20th. There were one American and eleven Eskimos there. The vessel will return to Russia on 23rd September. The Stefanson expedition hoisted the British flag there on 21st September last year.—Reuter.

BOLSHEVISTS' ATTACK ON VILLAGERS

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Bukharest.—It is semi-officially reported that a band of Bolshevists coming from Russia in a motor-boat attacked two villages south of Bessarabia, but authorities assisted the inhabitants promptly and re-established order.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

BRITISH EMBASSY'S TENTATIVE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The British Government had recently considered the question of the conclusion of the Anglo-German commercial treaty in view of the forthcoming termination of the arrangement under the Treaty of Versailles by which the Allies received the most favoured nation treatment from Germany. Certain tentative proposals have been made through the British embassy at Berlin. The Board of Trade experts will shortly proceed to Berlin to hold preliminary conversations with German experts preparatory to the conclusion of a definitive treaty subsequently.—Reuter.

READY FOR MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

SIR J. CRAIG NOT HAMPERING PEACE EFFORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Sir James Craig, interviewed to-day by Reuter, denied that he was in any way hampering any peace efforts which Mr. MacDonald may have undertaken with the hope of settling the Boundary Question by consent. On the other hand, Sir James Craig had repeatedly declared his readiness to settle the matter by a mutual agreement, but Mr. Cosgrave had not responded hitherto to his overtures. If any peace moves were being taken behind the scenes Sir J. Craig had not been consulted. He had received no communication whatsoever from Mr. MacDonald since the amending Bill was introduced in Parliament.—Reuter.

DR. BESANT'S LETTER.

MAHATMA'S COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18.

Commenting on Dr. Annie Besant's letter, Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"So far as the constitution of the Congress is concerned there is no question of suspending it. The Non-co-operation programme including civil disobedience is not a part of the constitution. That programme will, if my proposals are accepted, be certainly suspended for one year. I would attend, if required, any non-official Conference of different parties to frame a Swaraj scheme. I would not threaten civil disobedience or Non-Co-operation merely because the scheme does not satisfy me, not even after the year of grace is over, provided the majority are satisfied with it. I would actively work for the scheme if it satisfies my minimum."

LEAGUES' PEACE PACT

PROTOCOL, FIRST DRAFT ONLY

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE STILL TO BE SETTLED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Geneva.—It must be emphasised that the peace protocol mentioned yesterday the terms of which unofficially leaked out was only the first draft prepared by Dr. Benes with the object of conciliating the British and French views. As regards the penalties to enforce the decision of the Council, th matter is still in its earliest stage. Ther are points of difference still remaining to be settled. The British consider that the decision of the Council while dealing with the infraction of the Covenant should be unanimous, the French consider that a majority vote is sufficient. The British have emphasised that Great Britain is not likely to accept engagements to place all her forces at the disposal of the League.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF USE OF BRITISH FLEET.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The discussions at Geneva as regards British obligations in the enforcement of the arbitral awards are particularly given prominence by the French nowspapers most of which confidently assume that Great Britain will undertake to co-operate in imposing sanctions on any aggressor not merely with her fleet, but with her air forces. From enquiries in London, however, there is reason to believe that the people who are counting upon the British fleet being placed at the disposal of the League are likely to be very much disillusioned. The question certainly has been discussed, but it is emphasised that no definite and far-reaching proposal has been either advanced or accepted. It is always possible that the League of Nations in the event of a dispute might ask for Britisr co-operation which means her fleet for enforcing economic blockade, but this is a very different matter from what has been suggested in certain interested quarters.—Reuter.

DR. BENES ON PEACE PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Geneva.—Dr. Benes in a statement to journalists on the peace protocol says agreement has been reached as regards penalties, how they should come into operation and to what degree. The majority of the penalties are as provided in the Covenant. The political independence of an Aggressor state is not to be tampered with, but such a State will have to pay the cost of war and preparations thereby. Holding of a Conference is foreshadowed as regards disarmament.—Reuter.

MOSUL AND LEAGUE.

TURKISH DELEGATION'S MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Turkish Mosul Delegation has distributed to the members of the Assembly long memorandum reiterating the old Turkish arguments in favour of maintaining Turkish sovereignty over Mosul and affirming that an immense majority of the population according to documents from the British source is opposed to union with Iraq therefore, the only solution is a referendum to the inhabitants.—Reuter.

STATEMENTS TO BE HEARD TOMORROW.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Geneva.—The Council of the League will hear statements with reference to Mosul on September 20th.—Reuter.

PERSIANS OF IRAQ.

CLAIM EQUALITY OF LEGAL STATUS WITH EUROPEANS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Prince Arfaed Dowlah, the first Persia delegate to the Assembly, has written a letter to Eric Drummond drawing his attention to the fact that under the Anglo-Iraquain Treaty the Persians are excluded from the legal regime applied to the Europeans, Americans and Japanese and requesting the Council of the Assembly to include the Persians of Iraq among the foreigners provided for in the Treaty.—Reuter.

ITALY NOT TO OCCUPY JARABUB.

EGYPTIAN GOVT'S REASSURING COMMUNIQUE

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Alexandria.—The Government has issued a reassuring communique deprecating the alarmist Press reports as regards the action on the western frontier and accepting the repeated Italian assurances that she does not intend to occupy Jarabub.—Reuter.

The Cape Copper Company has sold its works at Briton Ferry in South Wales, which was one of the oldest smelting works in Britain, to a London firm.—Reuter.

THE LAND OF JEWELS!

INDIA, A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY.

BENEFITS OF BRITISH RULE.

OFFICIALS' CLAIMS IN ASSEMBLY.

ATTACK ON TAXATION COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

When yesterday the Council of State unanimously forced the Government to climb down from its high pedestal of scorn to appoint a member from each province to represent agricultural classes on the Taxation Enquiry Committee to-day in the Legislative Assembly there was a flnak attack on the appointment and the personnel of that Committee and a demand was put forth for a wider economic enquiry into the taxable capacity of the people. This Taxation Enquiry Committee is really the pet child of Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy who was the author of a motion in the Council for an enquiry into the system of taxation is considered in certain quarters to have been a mere tool in the hands of Government However the Committee has been appointed and Sir Charles Todhunter has gone to England to enquire into the systems of taxation prevailing in other countries But the suspicion and the fear of the public that this enquiry would only result in additional taxation on the already over burdened people of India were given expression to in many speeches which were made by non-officials in the Legislative Assembly. Indeed, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas had given this warning in the Council of State when he was a member of that exalted body and to-day it was echoed and re-echoed with additional force by his friends in the Assembly. The way in which Sir Basil Blackett recently went about selecting the personnel for this Taxation Committee gave strength to Indian to demand the dissolution of this body and for the appointment of another on which two-thirds would be elected by the Assembly. Moreover, it is a matter of common knowledge that Sir Basil Blackett has not acted properly in respect of one person who, it was believed, would be on the Committee and who to-day was a prominent individual in the visitors' gallery. That there is a need for an economic enquiry was admitted on all hands, but whether it should precede the enquiry by the Todhunter Committee or follow was the point at issue before the Assembly. Yesterday the Council of State had looked at the question of the economic enquiry from the narrow point of the personnel of the Todhunter Committee. But to-day the Assembly took a broader view and vigorously demanded that there should be a wider economic enquiry. First Mr. Rama Iyengar who initiated the debate was unfortunately not aware of the value of time which was fleeting while he was reading out every word of the proceedings in the Council of State which brought out this Taxation Committee. Otherwise he would have probably made out a stronger case than he did and Mr. Venkatapathi Raju who supported Mr. Rama Iyengar could easily have improved his arguments. But Sir Basil Blackett taking advantage of this situation got up to vindicate the position he had taken up all through in this transaction and to prove that the Taxation Committee must proceed with its work immediately irrespective of the politicians' talk. Of course, it is a pleasure to hear Sir Basil Blackett because he is a sound man indeed. His speech was able from a particular point of view. But he was absolutely tactless. There is always a sting in every word of his utterance which rubs the non-officials on the wrong side. It may be said of him with truth that he will suffer for his tongue while he will prosper for his intellect. He characterised Mr Venkatapathi Raju's statement of poverty of India as ridiculous nonsense and he said this with his face towards Mr. Patel who speaking on the Lee Report had declared that India which was the richest country in the world has become poor under the British rule. In his opinion India is still a sink of fold and that the economic level of the masses is certainly higher than it was in the days of Nadirshah. This is a most disputable point and non-officials were prowling in their seats to cross swords with the new Finance Member who has never witnessed the life in Indian villages. But to Sir Basil the argument of poverty was all a myth only intended to raise a perfervid orations. Not only this, but he had also taken advantage of the Assembly's acceptance of the demand for grant in Delhi in respect of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. But here Sir Basil deliberately spoke the untruth. For it will be remembered that when this demand came up there was no time for the Assembly to discuss and under the rules the members were debarred from raising the question. Moreover this item of expenditure had been included in a series of miscellaneous items. Forgetting all these facts Sir Basil Blackett who to-day considered himself the apostle of truth declared that inasmuch as the Assembly had acquiesced in the appointment of Taxation Committee by granting the necessary funds it was too late in the day to protest against it nor to ask Government that this Committee's labours should be suspended pending a wider economic enquiry. Further the Finance Member argued that as the Government of India had already addressed the local Governments as to the necessity of such a wider enquiry and as several local Governments had not yet replied this question could be postponed so that his pet child might grow and evolve a system of taxation in the light of conditions brought about by the Reforms such as the much condemned Meston Award and financial relations between the Central and Local Governments. These no doubt were arguments which appealed to a certain section of the House, but the majority of non-officials indignantly remarked that this enquiry was like putting the cart before the horse and as people have not got even one meal a day and as millions are starving and dying a premature death it is absolutely essential that there should first be a wider enquiry instituted through a properly constituted Committee before the Taxation Committee could launch on its work. Mr. Goswami demanded by way of amendment for the dissolution of the present Committee and for a thorough enquiry into the taxable capacity of the people and his friend, Mr. Chamanlal, supported it in a speech which it would not be incorrect to call was more eloquent than substantial. Some of members, I must say, did not speak with that amount of responsibility which the subject deserved and while Sir Thakurdas wisely suppressed his feelings on this subject by shortening his speech Mr. Patel criticised the personnel of the Committee in his accustomed manner. Mr. Calvert, a Punjab civilian, who is supposed to have taken a good deal of interest on the subject of economic enquiry in that province explained the difficulties of instituting an all-India enquiry and suggested that the Government should be asked to follow the example of the Punjab by appointing non-official bodies who will employ persons to investigate the conditions in villages while the Taxation Committee is confining its attention to the system of taxation. Sir Srivaswamy Iyer more or less supported Mr. Calvert's views while he did not budge an inch on the necessity for a wider economic enquiry. The day closed with a speech by Mr. Lloyd of the Central Board of Revenue who endorsed his chief's speech and emphasised the need for federal finance. But it was fast getting dark and as there was an evening party at the Viceregal Lodge to which members had been invited the President very appropriately adjourned the further discussion till the next non-official day which is the 24th. I do not know how further discussion on the 24th will alter the course of the Assembly's action, but it is evident that Sir Basil Blackett must show more tact and like his Secretary in the Council of State be prepared to climb down and accept some sort of compromise. Otherwise he stands to get another defeat which will only spoil his reputation for financial genius, dialectical skill and enormous wit. One regrettable feature of to-day's prolonged debate was that the further discussion on Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhoy's resolution for abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty fixed to-day has been postponed. This was a subject on which non-officials had attached far greater importance than even on the personnel of the Taxation Committee, but thanks to the enormous number of speeches which are becoming the order of the day in the Assembly on every imaginable subject it has been further postponed till perhaps it is resuscitated in the Delhi's session.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Mr. Ram Iyengar moved:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to suspend the Taxation Inquiry Committee and to appoint a Committee in its place for a close enquiry into the general conditions of economic life and labour in reference to the resources of the country and an estimate of the national income."

Mr. Ram Iyengar in moving his resolution reviewed the salient points in the proceedings of the Council of State which had brought about the constitution of this Committee. In particular he referred to the insistence of non-official members in the Upper Chamber for a wider enquiry into the system of taxation on a scientific and equitable method. The Government of India, he said, had already agreed to the economic enquiry by accepting the resolution in the Council of State and he was asking for no more. The scope of the enquiry proposed by the Government was narrow. It did not include questions relating to land revenue, railways, debt and the poverty of the people in India.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju in supporting the resolution pointed out the extremely poor

(Continued on next page.)

THE LAND OF JEWELS!

(Continued from previous page.)

rondition of the masses in India under British rule and said the Assembly must insist on a thorough enquiry into it. An expert Finance Member like Sir Basil Blackett with an international reputation ought to realise the need for a thorough economic enquiry.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH.

Sir Basil Blackett said, he had heard a good deal from the mover and his supporter about the necessity for economic enquiry; but no reason had been advanced as to why the Taxation Committee should be suspended.

Mr. Patel: Wait, you will hear it.

Sir Basil Blackett: "If I do not get the reason from the mover and his supporter, am entitled to assume that it is a very poor case." The mover, he said, had referred at great length to the proceedings in the Council of State and had based his case on that. Debates in the Council were illuminating. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, who moved the resolution, said tax should be arranged according to the taxable capacity of the people. Mr. Lalubhai said if they were to appoint a roving commission to find out average national income they would have to wait for another twenty years before the Commission concluded its labours. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who was then a member of the Council of State pointed out that the question affected the Provincial Governments vitally, and their opinions must be received. As for enquiry, it was conceived in the speaker's own mind very shortly after his arrival in India. Mr. Ginwalla suggested it in the Assembly and the Inchcape Committee drew attention to the obvious defect of not having a body of experts on taxation problems. Thereupon, the Central Board of Revenue was constituted. Other countries in the world soon after the war held enquiry very much on the same lines as he proposed to do. 'As a matter of fact we are late in the day in making this enquiry.'

The Government of India proceeded to consult local Governments and in February last, announced the terms of reference to the Council of State and gave general indication in regard to the personnel. The Council of State thereupon passed a resolution amended by the Government urging that the local Governments be consulted in regard to the desirability of undertaking an enquiry into the general economic conditions. The Government also addressed a circular to local Governments asking their opinion on the desirability of holding an all-India economic enquiry. In March the Government came before the Assembly with a demand for a grant for this Committee. The demand was sanctioned without any discussion or opposition. The Government naturally took the view that the Assembly not only desired a Committee, but wanted it to proceed in its work.' No change in the situation had since occurred. The Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee and its British members were asked to take advantage of their presence in Europe to study the systems in those countries and they had already collected statistics in London and Geneva. Out here the Government had been busy preparing statistics and collecting data from the local Governments. Was it right and in accordance with the dignity of the House to turn round now and say that it did not want the Committee which was appointed as the result of a deliberate decision of the House?

As for the proposed Economic Enquiry every one sympathised with the desire to raise the economic level of the masses. He was sorry to hear a member of the Assembly putting forward what the speaker regarded as ridiculous nonsense that India, the richest country in the world, had been made poor as a result of British rule. India was considered to be the home of gold, jewels and treasure and it was still the sink of gold and treasure. The economic level of the people was certainly not higher in the days of Nadir Shah. The statement had been made merely to serve as a fervid peroration. The Manchester theory that Government's sole duty was to maintain law and order had now been considerably modified and the Government now were taking enormous interest in the uplift of the masses here in India.

PURPOSES OF REFORMS.

One of the purposes of Reforms was so to divide Governmental functions as to retain in the hands of the Central Government the duty of maintaining law and order, maintaining unity and diversity represented by various autonomous provinces, and to entrust the Provincial Governments with the nation-building subjects. Thus the views of the local Governments who have been entrusted with the task of raising the economic life of the people would not only be important, but decisive in determining whether an all-India enquiry be held or not. Government had not come to any decision yet, as all replies have not been received. But majority of those who had sent their replies had opposed an all-India enquiry because of variations in provincial conditions. Some provinces were already engaged in their own enquiries. The Bombay Government had supported it and for an interesting reason, namely, with a view to get an authoritative pronouncement which would put the Government in possession of facts to refute wild allegations about the increasing poverty of the people of India. "Since I have come to India", added Sir Basil, "I have heard frequent repetition of this outrageous misreading of history." As regards the demand for finding out the average annual income of the Indian people he had very little belief in the value of such estimates. Even in England, which was more or less a homogeneous country, Government had refused to officially recognise the estimates of national income made by various experts, the whole conclusions sometimes varied by hudred per cent. (Laughter.) Moreover the value of money varied from time to time. Statistics were useful only if used properly. The idea of inventing an average annual income of Indians and then to form that as the basis for a scientific system of taxation was unsound. Sir Purshotamdas in his speech in the Upper Chamber had laid down the principle of taxation contrary to this view.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee was, however, charged with making extensive economic enquiries. But very careful limit has been put with a view to avoid converting it into a roving commission. But this Committee would be the most efficient machinery for collection of valuable data for further study into the economic conditions of India. The need for taxation enquiry was an urgent one, and the revision of the system with a view to have a more scientific system was of considerable importance. India had been given Reforms. If that constitution was to progress she must evolve the system of federal finance as other countries, notably U. S. A. and Switzerland, had done. This question was now also being considered by Australia. Moreover, if the Meston Settlement was to be revised it was necessary to have the essential preliminaries settled by the proposed enquiry in order to have a more satisfactory settlement because it would be impossible to have a settlement satisfactory to all. The Reforms had brought about a division between the Central and Local Governments which must also have full effect on the systems of finance. For instance, excise was a provincial subject, but a distillery established in one province was selling its product in another province. This caused dispute on the point of revenue. He was glad to say that a settlement was about to be reached on this issue, but as indicated in this one instance, the situation required thorough examination.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Then again even on to-day's order paper he saw resolutions, one of which wanted to deprive the Government of twenty crores of excise revenue. Another wanted to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty, and the third wanted to hit the opium revenue, which was already diminishing and which the speaker did not regret. It was obvious therefore that some part of revenue was precarious. He strongly repudiated the suggestion that Government were instituting the enquiry to have fresh taxation. On the other hand as economic disturbances arising out of the war were disappearing there was every chance of reducing taxation or at any rate trying to relieve the provinces of contributions. It might be that the rich might have to pay more than at present. (Laughter.) He hoped he had been able to show that it was obviously desirable to have taxations enquiry sufficiently wide to cover the points he mentioned, but sufficiently narrow to secure, that it won't go on for generations.

As for the mover's objections, land revenue, said the speaker, was a provincial subject. Railways he did not want to tax. Debt was expenditure and no question of taxation arose. As for monopolies the salt revenue was a monopoly and was going to be examined. As for poverty of the people of India he hoped the Committee would deal with that question. Concluding, the Finance Member said the Committee was appointed with the approval of the Standing Finance Committee and of the Assembly, and he confidently hoped that the House would not stultify itself and stultify the action taken by the Government of India by passing the resolution.

Mr. Patel in supporting the resolution protested against the injustice done to the Assembly by the use of such expressions as "ridiculous nonsense" in regard to the statement made about the poverty of Indians.

Sir Basil Blackett intervening explained that he had not the slightest intention to accuse Mr. Raju, but he must repeat that statements like Mr. Raju's which were in the speaker's opinion ridiculously untrue should not be repeated in the House.

The President: I hope Hon. members even when convinced of the inaccuracy of statements of others will be careful to see how they use such words as "untruth."

"INCOMPETENT PERSONNEL."

Proceeding Mr. Patel criticised the personnel of the Taxation Committee. He did not know who Sir Percy Thomson was. As for Dr. Paranjpye, who was the speaker's best friend, well, he was a very good school-master, but was incompetent to be in the Taxation Committee. As for the Maharaja of Burdwan, Mr. Patel did not want to say anything. About Dr. Hyder, Mr. Patel had only recently come to know that he was an economist. Indians objected to the personnel of this Committee and the Assembly wanted men in whom they would have confidence. There would be no other result from the labours of the present Committee but a recommendation for fresh taxation. The whole object of Sir Basil Blackett was to get more revenues as Government feared that the excise and liquor revenues were bound to go shortly. The Committee's enquiry was of a far-reaching nature. But what was now wanted was a thorough enquiry into the economic condition of the people, millions of whom were living on only one meal a day. Then, and only then could there be a Committee of Taxation. Why should Government shirk this wider economic enquiry being instituted first? It was their guilty conscience. Mr. Patel repeated that India, once the richest country, was now the poorest in the world. If Government denied it then let them not shirk an open enquiry. At present Government opposed such an enquiry because they feared that it would bring to light ugly facts about British rule.

MR. GOSWAMI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Goswami then moved an amendment to the effect that the present Taxation Committee be dissolved and in its place a thorough enquiry be instituted into the economic condition of the various classes, their income per head, their capacity to bear the existing burden of taxation and the general resources of the country through a Representative Committee at least two-thirds of which should be elected by the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Goswami traversed the general grounds for the necessity for a wider enquiry and emphasised that Mr. Gokhale twenty years ago had pressed in vain for such an enquiry. He pointed out that a system of taxation was yet to be created and asserted that the impoverishment of India, if it was not a direct result of British rule, was a disgrace to the present administration.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

When the Assembly met after lunch there was no quorum. This was mainly due to the fact that the Nationalist Party was informally discussing down below the question of Sir Charles Innes resolution on the separation of railway finance from the general finance. The President ordered the bell to be rung and when this was done for a minute that meeting broke up and the attendance in the Assembly was fair.

VILLAGE, THE PROPER PLACE OF STUDY.

Mr. Chamanlal in supporting the amendment of Mr. Goswami referred to the various authorities, ancient and modern, to support his contention that India had become poorer and poorer as a result of the exploitation by the Britishers in this country. What was the necessity, he asked, of certain members of the Taxation Committee going to other countries to ascertain the methods of taxation. The proper place was the villages in India. The great wrong done to the people of India by sending them to a premature grave by means of a system of exploitation must be done away with and that would be without a very bitter and dangerous struggle.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas explained his position. He referred to his own speech in the Council of State where he had clearly pointed out that the house could not consider an enquiry into the system of taxation if it was to increase the burden of taxation. Proceeding Sir Purshotamdas urged that Government could not go very long without undertaking an enquiry on the taxable capacity of the people on the lines indicated in Mr. Goswami's resolution.

Mr. Calvert (Punjab) said he was entirely in favour of an enquiry into the economic condition of the people. He himself had been engaged in carrying on such an enquiry in the Punjab for some years past. With all respect to the Government of India he wanted to say that they had not proceeded properly in embarking on such an enquiry. At the same time it was his view that the Assembly was not the proper body to select members to any enquiry committee. The question was very largely a matter for provincial Governments. If an All-India enquiry was desired then the obvious body for it was the Indian Economic Association. It was rather curious that, although there were so many members who were prepared to speak on economic questions, there were very few of them who were members of any Economic Association. For an All-India enquiry like the one which Mr. Goswami suggested it would take twenty years to arrive at conclusions which would carry weight. In the Punjab they had already appointed a Standing Board of Economic Enquiry which had been working for the last two years in ascertaining facts about the economic condition of the people. There was a danger of confining the enquiry to too small an area. In so far as that enquiry was concerned, the conclusions would, of course, be unassailable. But those conclusions would not have any application with the conditions obtaining in the other parts. The real reason of low income was the low standard of production. In conclusion Mr. Calvert said: "Let us urge Provincial Governments to do something as we are doing in the Punjab by appointing prominent non-official bodies which will employ investigators and carry on these enquiries and not merely an 'ad roc' enquiry which will take 20 years to come to conclusions. I would therefore request the House to reject that part of Mr. Giswami's motion which asks for a general economic enquiry and I will ask you to refer to provincial Governments for a permanent board of non-officials to make enquiries which we all desire."

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said until and unless they had a scientific enquiry into the economic condition of the people it would be difficult to know the accuracy of statements made as regards the poverty of the people. He did not believe that any conclusions as to the average annual income of the people in this country would furnish reliable basis for taxation. But an economic enquiry was needed and Government need not fear that the results of such an enquiry would be damaging to them. The proper course for the Government would be to get together a body of experts like the annual Economic Conference or some other body and ask them to suggest various lines along which information and statistics had to be collected and the Government should give instructions to the local Government and authorities concerned to collect data on those lines for a period of say three years or four years. When these results had been collected then a committee could go into all those statistics and come to conclusions. While therefore he was not in favour of suspending the proposed Taxation Committee's enquiry, Government, he urged, should start the other enquiry.

Mr. Cocke said an economic enquiry could be far better conducted by local Governments than by the Government of India. He felt that both the personnel and terms of the Taxation Committee were reasonable. The suggestion that a Committee of the Assembly should examine the subject was foolish because the question was essentially one for experts. On the one hand Indians were asking for money for education and on the other they were opposing the Finance Member's efforts to put taxation on a sound footing.

Sardar Gulab Singh supported Mr. Goswami's proposition and regretted that the system of revenue settlement was not within the purview of the Committee. Voicing rural feeling he emphasised that Agrarian discontent was due to the faulty system of land revenue. He therefore moved an amendment to include the examination of land revenue within the scope of enquiry.

"INQUIRY CANNOT BE POSTPONED."

Mr. Lloyd, Member, Central Board of Revenue, felt that a practical question had been considered in political atmosphere. The Central Board was constituted to handle taxation questions involving a conflict of interest between Provincial Governments or between the provincial Government and the Central Government. He quoted several instances of this conflict to prove the urgent necessity of an early enquiry. In the one case a province was reducing rates on local spirit thereby affecting the Central Revenue from imported liquor and another province was on the other hand putting a high duty on spirit with a view to achieve the goal of prohibition. Then again the imposition of amusement tax was put over and above income tax paid to the Central exchequer. There was also a need for an enquiry into the claim of the provinces for a share in the income tax.

Mr. Lloyd complained that every speaker had failed to take account of what Government of India had already done in respect of the economic enquiry. Government was not shirking it. Government considered it desirable and was prepared to undertake it. He saw that Mr. Patel did not want an enquiry into the existing economic conditions of the people with a view to judge their taxable capacity and to find out the extent to which the British rule had been a curse to India. They did not grasp the fact that administration was not despotic, that every pie spent was accounted for and a considerable portion of that was subject to the vote of the Assembly. If the members thought that the British Government had failed to prevent epidemics and to spread education the extent of failure in these respects was the extent of failure to impose taxation upon the people of the country. An economic enquiry would require a prolonged and careful investigation. In the meantime the Taxation enquiry could not be postponed.

Some more amendments were on the agenda and some more speeches were to be made. It was past four and the President therefore adjourned discussion on the resolution till the 24th.

The House meets to-morrow to decide finally on the question of Railway Finance.

INCOMPETENT PERSONNEL.

COUNCIL AND TAXATION COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

To-day both the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State utilised their powers of influencing the Government's course of action. In the Legislative Assembly it was on the question of the separation of the railway from the general finance and in the upper Chamber it was on the personnel of the Taxation Committee. On the former issue I had wired you several days ago the proceedings of a special committee of the Assembly as to how they rejected the proposal of Sir Charles Innes, but now after a few days they were induced to agree to the separation in principle and leave the details to be discussed and decided in the open Assembly. To-day, therefore, the original proposition of Sir Charles Innes for the separation of the Railway finance from the general finance was moved in an amended from. The only changes being as regards contribution from the railways and the appointment of a Standing Finance Committee for the Railways, but only last week Sir Charles Innes speaking in the Council of State on Sardar Jogendra Singh's resolution declared himself against the Assembly's interference with the management of the railways and said that if any democratic House were to so interfere then State Management would become a failure. To add to that this morning in the Assembly certain questions relating to the railways were met with curt replies by Mr. Hindley. No wonder all these served to inflame the Indian non-officials who had already made certain conditions precedent to the acceptances of the separation of the railway finance a Nationalist Party question These conditions were moved by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, a member of the Acworth Committee which had reported in favour of separation, so the debate to-day was between the Government proposal and the amendment of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Sir Charles Innes was as usual in excellent form in speaking on the amended Government proposition in an eloquent speech lasting for one hour. The Member for the Railways pointed out that by the separation the Railway Revenue would be standardised, the general budget would be stabilised, the Assembly would have more control over the railways than hitherto and railway users would benefit by a reduction in the railway rates and fares and the most gigantic concern would work on the commercial lines and there would be great incentive to the railways to develop and at the same time economise these advantages.

NATIONALISTS' AMENDMENT.

The new schemes were detailed out in such a form that the Assembly was for a moment lulled to silence, but Sir Purshotamdas pricked the bubble by moving the Nationalist Party amendment putting forth the two conditions which he urged Government should accept before promising the Assembly support to their proposal. These conditions were that no railway line now under State Management and no State line now managed by Company be handed over to Company Management without previous consent of the Assembly and that the Railway Services should be rapidly Indianised and that Indians should be appointed as members of the Railway Board as early as possible. It will be remembered that it was on these important issues that the special committee of the Assembly had in the first instance come to a deadlock with the result that the proposal of the Government for separation was rejected by all the Indian members but afterwards received by Sir Charles Innes by making the committee accept the separation in principle. Therefore, when Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas moved these conditions the official benches were somewhat agitated, but realised the influence of the Bombay Member when Indian after Indian got up to support the amendment. Sir Purshotamdas gave sufficient reasons for insisting on these conditions for did not India have the bitter experience of the contract with the East Indian Railway renewed by the Secretary of State without the knowledge of the Legislature and over the head even of the Government of Madras and the Government of India. He also ably showed that unless Indianization proceeded on satisfactory lines all this talk of commercialisation of railways and placing them on a proper basis would be all moonshine. Indeed he cried that the patience of the Indians had been sorely tried and Government should change their whole policy of Indianising the Railway Services if they wanted to work on well established commercial lines. These words of caution coming from a commercial magnate and a member of the Acworth Committee were applauded by the non-officials.

Sir Basil Blackett suddenly entered into the arena by dotting the I's and crossing the T's of Sir Charles Innes observations, but here and there importing financial touches. Taxation of communication, he declared, was a bad tax. The railways must now pay their way and contribute to the Central Ex-chequer like every commercial firm. As for the Assembly's control, he assured, it would be certainly more effective than at present. He urged on his non-official friends not to import politics and wreck the scheme so very carefully prepared by Government after anxious consideration. He added that if every proposal for establishing an Indian Company was considered Government would bring the matter before the Central Advisory Council so that any member might bring it up before the Assembly if he so desired. Thus far and no further were the concluding words of Sir Basil Blackett, but the Indian members were still disappointed. They knew that the scheme was certainly a great advance over the existing position. They made no secret of this view, but at the same time they feared that Government had not placed all the cards on the table and wanted to have definite assurances from Government whether there with regard to the Assembly itself deciding the transfer of State Railways to Company Management. They were not satisfied either with the answers regarding Indianisation, nor were they pleased at the stores purchase policy which had not been enunciated.

Mr. Neogy who was a member of the Special Committee on this question declared that the attitude of the Government with regard to the railway policy had been anti-Indian from top to bottom, but Dr. Hyder who is a member of the Taxation Enquiry Committee and as such a Government man told the Assembly that the Government proposal was the only sound one. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta suspected that the present scheme of Government was only intended to make State Management a failure, so that they could in the end force Company Management.

Md. Hindley was really upset by all the observations as one who has been primarily responsible for all this scheme. He vindicated his position as a railway man and begged the Assembly not to reject the scheme by importing politics into the matter. He, too, merely paraphrased the speeches of both the Commerce and Finance Members, but in a somewhat bitter tone.

Mr. Wilson attempted to make the Assembly think that there was no difference between the Assembly and Government. At this stage, however, Sir Charles Innes and Sir Basil Blackett knowing that unless some compromise was made all the labour would be lost took away Sir Purshotamsas Thakurdas and Pandit Motilal Nehru aside into the lobby room, and there discussed for nearly half an hour for a compromise. Meanwhile Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was keeping the Assembly busy with his eloquence on the defects of the Government scheme. Fortunately Sir Charles Innes soon returned announcing that these proposals of Government would hold good only so long as the E.I. Railway and the G.I.P. Railway and the existing company managed railways were remained under State Management and no negotiations for a transfer of a them to private Company be concluded without a full discussion in the Assembly. The Nationalist Party was not, however, prepared to accept this offer without full consultation and, therefore through Sir Purshotamdas it got the discussion postponed to Friday when it is expected that this will be accepted probably with slight alterations.

KOHAT CASUALTIES.

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official resolutions. The visitors galleries were full.

Mr. Bray announced in reply to a question that the casualties in Kohat were more than had been first thought. 6 policemen were injured; Hindu casualties were 20 killed 24 seriously injured and 62 had sustained minor injuries, while among Muslims 11 were killed, 6 seriously injured and 17 suffered minor injuries. He was afraid nothing that could be done immediately could restore a sense of security and there were serious difficulties in inducing the Hindus to return to Kohat. Of the shops that had been burnt some belonged to Muslim landlords. The position in Kohat was now quiet.

He said that the situation at Kohat was now quiet but Kohat was now denuded of one section of its population. The casualties were greater than previously reported. It had been reported from Kohat that about one third of the shops burnt in the main bazar and about two third of the shops burnt in goldsmiths quarters belonged to Muslims. Mr. Bray could not say what the proportion of Muslim losses was to the Hindu losses on the whole. Precautions taken in other frontier towns were believed to be adequate.

HINDU REFUGEES FROM KOHAT.

ARRIVAL AT RAWALPINDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 16.

About two thousand refugees have arrived at Rawalpindi in most pitiable condition. They were absolutely penniless. Some of them, once well to do people, having lost all money they possessed. The local Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Hindu Sabha, Singh Sabha and Arya Samaj and different volunteer and scouts associations are rendering all possible help to the refugees. These people are mostly from Kohat city and its surrounding villages. Local feeling is very strong that a commission of enquiry should be appointed without delay to make thorough enquiry into the causes of disturbance and recommend measures for immediate relief.

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

Further information received from Rawalpindi states that another batch of refugees numbering over 100 including 6 seriously wounded Hindus have arrived. The number of Hindus wounded so far ascertained reaches 45 and they are all being attended to. There are now over a dozen relief centres in Rawalpindi.

The Relief Committee have issued an appeal for funds of which they are in great need. Dr. Satya Pal, Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has proceeded to Rawalpindi whereffom he intends to go to Kohat.

THE WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

REPLY TO "CHRONICLE'S" ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Interviewed by Reuter with reference to the allegations in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 25th August that vast sums of Indian money for the British Empire Exhibition had been wanted by the English Committee, prominent member of the Committee pointed out that the functions of the Committee were purely advisory. Executive authority was vested in the High Commissioner and it had been exercised successively by Sir William Meyer, Mr. J. W. Bhore and Sir Dadiba Dalal and all work had been carried out under their personal supervision. All estimates for building, pavilion etc. were scrutinised in India by the Government of India and also the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly and at every stage expenditure was subjected to usual official financial safeguards. None of the pavilions being temporary in construction, can be expected to make anything like the original cost on the resale at the close of the Wembley Exhibition.

With reference to the allegation that the Indian pavilion is not likely to fetch four thousand sterling, the assumption presumably arises from the offer of that sum made by contractors before the construction of the pavilion but the offer was not accepted.—Reuter.

MOTOR CAR TRAGEDY.

DRIVER ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON BAIL.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

St. Johns.—Reid, the driver of the motor-car was arrested and released on bail of two hundred thousand dollars. Magisterial inquiry into the accident is being held. All social events in connection with the visit of the Special Service Squadron have been cancelled.—Reuter.

DELIVERY OF LAST ZEPPELIN.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Cologne.—The Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission has authorised the flight across the occupied territories of Zeppelin ZR 3 which is leaving for America on September 25th. It is the last Zeppelin which is to be delivered under the Peace Treaty which provides for subsequent dismantling of the Friedrichshafen works.—Reuter.

FILENE PEACE AWARD COMPETITION.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The names of the winners of two thousand sterling prizes in the British Empire section of the Filene Peace Award competition have been announced. The first place has been taken by Ireland while England secures twenty-six prizes, Scotland, Canada, New Zealand two each and South Africa and Tasmania one each.

Balton Waller of Bray Co., Wicklow, the first prize winner, is awarded a thousand sterling. Miss. Freda White, London, gets the second prize of 250 sterling. Norman Angell the third of hundred. Four awards of fifty sterling include Major Gladstone Murlay of British Columbia, ten awards of twenty-five sterling include Horace Belshaw and Professor Condliffe of Temaru and Christchurch, New Zealand, respectively. Twenty awards of ten sterling include William Edgar of the Labour Department, Ottawa, Reverend Ramsden, Palmforts, Capetown, and L. F. Giblin of Hobart, Tasmania.—Reuter.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIAN RLYS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The "Modern Transport" announces that the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways have ordered five superheated locomotives from Messrs. Beyer Percock and Company Limited, Manchester, and two of another type superheated locomotives from the Vulcan Foundry Limited, Newtoolewillows, Lancashire and the Burma Railways Company Limited have ordered seven J class locomotives from Rhinemetall Fabric, Duesseldrof —Reuter.

HARRAPPA RLY. COLLISION.

DEATH OF TEN MORE WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept 17.

It is reported that ten more of the wounded in Harrappa railway collision have died in Montgomery hospital.

AGRA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 17.

A flood relief fund has been opened by Mr. Nevill, the collector. Money is needed for immediate supply of necessities to the people of the inundated regions who have lost all stocks of fuel, food, fodder and seed. The damage in this district alone is estimated to about ten lakhs. Contributions may be sent to the treasurer, Food Relief Fund, Imperial Bank of India.

AKALI STRUGGLE

HISTORY OF EARLIER NEGOTIATIONS

SARDAR MEHTABSINGH'S STATEMENT.

In his lengthy defence statement, Sirdar Mehtab Singh, President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, who is now being tried along with several Sikh leaders at Lahore, has thrown light on the negotiations which were carried on between the Sikh leaders and the Punjab Government prior to the Gurukabagh episode. We give below some interesting extracts from the statement:—

The Government had failed to keep their promises given to the Sikhs after returning the keys. The wholesale arrests of the Akalis were again the order of the day The Government had no doubt circulated instructions to the various officers concerned that the Mahants should be induced to come under the control of the S.G.P. C. and at many disputes arising out of the Gurdwaras, the S. G. P. C. members were made arbitrators.

The D. C., Mr. Dunnet, proposed a conference and wanted to settle all disputes with the S. G. P. C. S. Kharak Singh replied that the Akalis were always prepared to come to a reasonable compromise. As a matter of fact, a conference was held at S. Hukam Singh's house. S. Buta Singh and Gyani Sher Singh were sent as the S. G. P. C. representatives. Mr. Johnson and S. Hukam Singh represented the Government. Many meetings were held, but no conclusion could be arrived at. The High Court's decision convicting only 6 men for the Nankana tragedy, where 130 Akalis had been killed, was also mentioned. Mr. Johnson promised much and assured the members that he would do every possible service to satisfy the S. G. P. C. He also suggested that a written statement should be given by the S. G. P. C. to the effect that no violence would be comitted by the Akalis at Nandpore. But how could the committee undertake such a task without informing the Working Committee? A Board of Communication was proposed to be appointed by Mr. Johnson, but he did not explain its aims and objects. It was also proposed that the 3 Sikh members in the Council should not be nominated but taken by votes, so that it would be seen whether the Sikh public was with S. G. P. C. or not.

KIRPAN QUESTION.

It was also proposed that both the parties should publish their declarations on kirpan, but the question as to who should publish it first arose. Subsequently the communiques were published by both in the "Tribune" dated the 12th and 14th March, 1922.

Continuing S. B. Mehtab Singh said Mr. Johnson's behaviour towards the S.G.P.C. members was praiseworthy and he undertook to comply with all the suggestions proposed at the conference. The appointment of a sub-cimmittee was also proposed, to should help the Government in getting the Gurdwara Bill passed in the Council.

The Government again decided to arrest the Akalis at about 20th March. The public peace was in danger. Only one instance could verify the Govtrnment's indiscriminate arrests. In Sialkote alone 153 were released out of 203, without ever being tried. The country was agitated by this two-fold behaviour of the Government. On one side it was holding conference for compromise, and on the other wholesale arrests were being made. But the demeanour of the police authorities and courts of justice was so one-sided that no amount of white washing could satisfy the agitated public. Meetings of protest were held throughout the country. Some S. G. P. C. members were also arrested.

An invitation was again sent by the Government on March 28 that the S. G. P. C. should send its representatives for discussing the Gurdwara Bills. But no compromise was possible so long as the Government could not admit their mistake or slacken the speed of indiscriminate arrests. It was told that everything was being done for the good of the Sikhs. Only those who were harmful to the public peace were arrested. The Akalis were taking active part in the Congress and Khilafat movements under the cloak of religion and the Government wanted to save them from this fatal committal. To other communities they had given out that the Sikhs were being arrested as they were a standing menace to the life and property of Hindus and Mussalmans. By this time Sardar Kharak Singh was also arrested and sent to D. G. Khan. Almost all the prominent leaders were put in jail and then an invitation was placed before the S. G. P. C.

SECOND CONFERENCE.

By this time the attention of the Government was engaged in the Congress and Khilafat movements and the Sikh question was neglected. The Government knew that the movement had not died out, nor had it the symptoms of an easy death. Another conference was proposed by Mr. Johnson and the accused, was ready to serve under all conditions, but the prospects of a compromise were few and distant. The one side decisions of the so-called courts of justice and the 'proper' use of police was fresh in the mind of the Sikh public. Mr. Johnson promised that the Government would appoint a special High Court Judge to enquire into the cases decided against the Akalis. But the standard of justice of the Supreme Court was known in the Nankana Tragedy, where the Mohant was a second party. How could it be more liberal when the Government and the police were a party in question.

The S. G. P. C. had another big task before them. They had to create an atmosphere which should support it in time of need. If the Government could succeed in getting the Gurdwara Bill passed without the support of the S. G. P. C. the so-called Sikh movement was only a nominal organisation Sardar Sahib had almost betted with the official benches that in case they succeed in their intentions in passing the Gurdwara Bill in the teeth of all opposition, a Nankana Tragedy was but *natural*. Mr. Johnson was much affected by these words.

S. G. P. C. PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Johnson's remarks had given a sort of clue to the S. G. P. C. as to the intentions of the Government. The S. G. P. C. undertook a widespread propaganda to warn the Sikh public regarding the impending dangers. Deputations were sent to all important places to explain to them the whole situation. Speeches were frequently made by Sardar Sahib and others. Captain Gopal Sing once came to Sardar Sahib and informed him that Mr. Tollington was anxious to communicate with the accused on the then prevailing situation. The accused was already waiting for such occasions. Mr. Tollington was really sympathatic towards the Sikhs and spared no effort to bring about a compromise.

Continuing, S. B. Mahtab Singh stated before Mr. P. J. Anderson, the Special Magistrate, in the Akali Leaders' Trial, that he went in company with S. Hari Singh to see Mr. Tollington at Simla. Mr. Tollington asked him how it was possible to arrive at a settlement when the Sikhs insisted on the release of the Akalis before they could consider anything else. S. B. Mahtab Singh explained that the purport of his Saddar speech was that innocent prisoners must be forthwith released and that the disputes should somehow or other be amicably settled. The committee was there to serve the Panth in a spirit of absolute sincerity and was desirous that the cases be conducted properly and justly. Mr. Tollington said that the Government had appointed a Judge to look into the Akali cases. The Sardar Bahadur represented, however, that it would be better to have Commissioners, one of whom should be selected in consultation with the committee. The Government prepared a scheme in pursuance of which it was decided to transfer the Gurdwara property from the Mahants to the Thakurs of the Gurdwaras. But the scheme produced a contrary effect; for it rendered extremely difficult to place the Jagir in the possession of the Committee. Mr. Tollington was of opinion that the scheme under reference would prove better for the protection of the Gurdwara property. The Sardar Bahadur did nuot share this view. Subsequently, however, they—Mr. Tollington and S. B. Mahtab Singh—agreed on a certain law point and it was decided that the Governor would be consulted on the matter.

Subsequently a Conference took place at the Sardar Bahadur's residence between himself and the members of the Old Prabandhak Committee. They were of opinion that the proposed procedure would betray the weakness of the Sikhs and would create an impression that the Committee was very anxious to take over the possession of the Gurdwaras. The deputation, therefore, returned. After a few days it was known that the Sikh members of the Council had been summoned to Simla by telegram as there had cropped up some difference of opinion. The members wanted that either the bill be prepared in consultation with the Committee or the Akali prisoners be released. Sir John Maynard said that he would submit this view to His Excellency the Governor and the Conference broke up. Thereafter S. B. Mahtab Singh had further talk with Sardar Sant Singh, Member of the Council. He then asked the Committee how it proposed to move as the matter had grown a little complicated. The Bill could not be presented to the Council at the Session of August 1, and there was apprehension lest it should meet the fate of its predecessor. Prior to the preparation of the Bill Sir John had granted interviews to several Udasis at Simla. The Sikhs thereupon entertained many suspicions; for the Mahants had changed their attitude and begun to offer opposition to the Committee openly. The Government provided a Police force for the protection of the Mahants.

GURU-KA-BAGH.

On August 18th occurred the Guru-ka-Bagh incident. There two Gurdwaras had been established, one in memory of the Fifth Guru and the other in that of the Ninth. The Sikh community looked upon these Gurdwaras with feelings of great reverence, and big jagirs had been dedicated in their service. In the neighbourhood of the Gurdwaras there is a grove of "kikar" frees. The wood was cut for the purposes of the "langar." Such had been the tradition. In the "Jamaband" register the land is described as "banjar kidimi." The committee had entrusted the management of these Gurdwaras to a Jatha. The committee had no knowledge whether wood was cut from the grove or not. The allegation of the persecution that the Committee had made an announcement with regard to the cutting of the wood from the grove was altogether false. The Government appointed a man to furnish a diary of the Akali activities at 'Guru-ka-Bagh.' He made a report about the cutting of wood. The Deputy Commissioner instructed the Superintendent of Police to take proper action. The police arrived arrested the alleged culprits and challenged them. They were clapped into jail each for a period of six months. The Committee was subsequently informed of what had happened and a strong protest meeting was held at Amritsar. The matter was thoroughly enquired into and it was ascertained that wood had always been cut from the spot in question for the use of the "langar." The prosecution witnesses had also deposed to the same effect. A festival used to be held on the spot on the occasion of Amavas. On that occasion and on subsequent occasions they had been cutting wood from that place and the Mahant had offered no molestation whatever. The Committee thought that the whole thing had been brought about by the Government itself.

The fact was that the Government wanted to suppress the Akali movement prior to the presentation of the Gurdwara Bill so that any representatives that might join the Conference should do so in a subdued mood. They (the Akalis) also knew that more sacrifice was needed for the bill. Even after the arrests the Akalis had been bringing wood from there but no arrests was effected. They, therefore, concluded that all that the Government wanted was that the Sikhs should get excited. There was a general meeting fixed for the 26th On the 23rd S. B. Mahtab Singh received a message from Amritsar that he must at once reach there. He thought that the arrests of the Akalis were a challange to the Gurdwara Reform, and they (the Akalis) were ready and willing to take up the challenge. The Committee issued a proclamation as regards its legitimate rights cut the wood and to protect the Sewadars.

AKALI LEADERS' CASE.

SARDAR MEHTAB SINGH'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

A long statement by Sardar Mehtab Singh, the first accused in the Akali leaders case is being recorded before Mr. Anderson, the Special Magistrate and has not yet been concluded. Referring to the Nabha agitation he stated that the Nabha dynasty was connected with the Sikhs Gurus, the Maharajah had rendered singal services to the Sikh community and his father gave appreciable help in the construction of the Khalsa College. The Shiromani Committee interfered in the Nabha affair merely because of Government's opposition. The Committee was of the opinion that the Maharajah was forced to abdicate. It therefore demanded an explanation from the Government which was never furnished. A Patiala State official called at the office twice and delivered a message to the effect that Government was prepared to settle the dispute in a manner satisfactory to the Sikhs on condition that all documents pertaining to Nabha should be shown to two representatives of the Committee and that if they were satisfied they should set the agitation at rest, but nothing was heard from Government.

SAN AKALI JATHADAR ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 17.

Bhai Dewansingh, an Akali Jathadar, and four other Akalis of Gurdwara Khadursahib in Tehsil Tarn Taran have been arrested under sections 304 and 201 I.P.C. for the alleged murder of Akali Motasingh, who was serving in the same Gurdwara as a 'Ragi' or musician. From the prosecution evidence it transpires that the accusd had some personal grudge against the deceased.

The Khalsa College is now working under normal conditions.

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL FROM ALLAHABAD.

PROTEST MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

A largely attended and representativ public meeting was held this evening at the Mayo Hall to protest against the transfer of the P.W.D. Secretariat from Allahabad to Lucknow. Mr Doorgacharan Banerji was in the chair and among the speakers were Rev. C. A. Janvier, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved a resolution expressing disapproval of the policy of the U. P. Government of virtually depriving Allahabad of its position as the capital and calling the attention of the Government of India to the acute and growing dissatisfaction of the people of Allahabad. Sir Tej Bahadur condemned the action of the Nawab of Chattari of the Agra Province and the Minister concerned in consenting to the transfer.

Mr. Chintamani pointed out that 29 Districts out of 36 had sent messages of sympathy with the agitation and so the meeting must be considered to be a provincial demonstration.

Messrs. Desanges Chiene and Morrison representing the Anglo-Indian and European communities spoke against the Government action in the matter.

Mr. Porsottam Das Tandon and Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Nationalists joined in the protest and delivered spirited speeches.

SECUNDERABAD NEWS.

A POLICE OFFICIAL STABBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 17.

Owing to Pandit Keshav Rao, a member of the Gulberga Commission of Inquiry, taking suddenly ill, there will be no further sitting of the Court to-day.

A dastardly attempt at murder occurred outside H. E. H. the Nizam's Palace last night when a man posing as a C.I.D. man stabbed in the back a Dafadar of police on guard over the Prince's residence and made away.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The General Secretary of the All-India Music Conference writes as follows:—

The music-loving public of India will be pleased to learn that His Highness, the Nawab Saheb of Rampur has graciously consented to preside over the deliberations of the 9ll-India Music Conference.

The previous announcement to the effect that the Rani Saheba of Sherkot has been elected president to the conference is unauthorised and not correct.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Non-official resolutions were discussed to day in the Council of State but before th proceedings commenced touching reference were made to the death of Mr. Bhupendra nath Basu.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari referred to the strenuous life of Mr. Basu whose high ideals and unblemished character had alway placed him in the forefront of political life.

Sir Dinsha Wacha, Mr. Natesan, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Moulvi Abul Kareem and Mr. Khagendra Nath Mitter all spoke of the irreperable loss which the country had sustained by the death of one who, among other things, had moulded the policy of Mr Montagu in respect of India.

Sir Mahomed Shafi and others also spoke in a similar strain

Mr. Thompson on behalf of the European members associated himself with the tribute to the memory of the deceased who had guided the feet of young men into the paths of peace

The President associated himself with the observations as to what Mr. Basu was and what he had done and promised to convey the condolences of the House to the deceased's family.

The first resolution on the agenda was in the name of Mr. Raza Ali for the abolition of dyarchy and grant of provincial autonomy.

Sir Alexander Muddiman had come from the Legislative Assembly to participate in the debate on that resolution. But Mr. Raza Ali was absent and Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, reported that he had received no previous intimation of Mr. Raza Ali's absence.

Sir Alexander Muddiman after a few minutes left the Chamber.

RELIEF FOR SOUTH INDIA FLOODS.

The Council then discussed Mr. Nateson's resolution recommending that a sum of one crore of rupees be contributel by the Government of India as a free grant from the Central revenues to assist in meeting the extraordinary expenditure that must inevitably be incurred by the Government of Madras in affording relief to those who had suffered from the floods which occurred in the Southern and Western portions of the Madras Presidency in the month of July last and in repairing the extensive damage that has been caused throughout a considerable portion of the presidency. The mover at the outset explained that some offi cials of the Madras Government had helped him in drafting this resolution. He quoted in extenso the reports of both officials and non-officials and the accounts that had appeared in the pres regarding the havoc caused by the unprecedented floods in South India. He detailed the damage caused to several bridges, the collapse of many buildings and of lakhs of houses belonging mostly to poor people, the destruction of crops, the loss of life and other harrowing details to show the extent of the result of the floods. Mr. Natesan in particular emphasised the urgent need of removing the silt from the lands and said that immediate help was necessary to those who had been rendered homeless. Ali these required at least one crore of rupees, otherwise the miseries of the afflicted, he feared would increase. He paid a handsome tribute to the efforts of the officials and non-officials in Madras Presidency and of the various public organisations in the matter of relief. Mr. Vedmurti moved an amendment to the effect that in view of the disastdous floods that had occurred in South India the Government should contribute a substantial amount from the central exchequer towards the relief of the sufferers. He supported the observations of Mr. Natesan and requested Sir Narasimha Sarma not to raise legal difficulties but to deal with the question in a spirit of humanity.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan referred to the floods in the Punjab and asked that a portion of the relief be given to sufferers in Northern India.

Mr. MacFarland (Madras) also referred to damages to lands, buildings and bridges and the loss to people and their sufferings. He said relief was necied and wanted an assurance from the Government of India that the demand of the Madras Government when it was made would be met with sympathy.

LOAN TO MADRAS GOVT.

Sir Narasimha Sarma on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with the sufferers from the floods in Southern India, Punjab and near Agra. All kinds of relief measures, he pointed out, were a provincial subject and the Government of India could not directly contribute out of the Central revenues for the purpose of relieving distress. Government might give relief under the head of Communications, Irrigation Works, Revenue, Remission etc, but these were also provincial subjects. Specific provisions had been made in the devolution rules to afford relief in famine-stricken areas and consequently the Government of India were unable to give relief from the central revenues but there was a possibility of granting relief by contribution towards any relief fund which might have been started. Proceeding Sir Narasimha Sarma said that the Government of Madras had applied to the Government of India for a loan for the restoration of communication, repairs of irrigation works and so on. The Government of India had appreciated the difficulties of the Madras Government and were prepared to grant that loan repayable over a long period of years though not exactly on the same terms which the Madras Government had requested them to comply with. He regretted he was unable to give a more sympathetic reply but promised that the Government of India would not approach this question hide bound by any exact rules. The Government of India, although as a Corporation, might move slow yet many of its members still believed in the possession of a soul (laughter).

Replying to Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy the Education Member said that the loan which the Madras Government wanted was for thirty-five lakhs and an advance of twenty lakhs.

Mr. Natesan withdrew his resolution in view of the fact that the Malras Government was in communication with the Government of India as regards the form and extent of relief.

The second motion on the agenda was in the name of Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer for a committee of officials and non-officials to consider the grievances of the Haj Pilgrims and to suggest remedies. But he did not move it as he had been assured by Sir Narasimha Sarma that he would immediately go into the grievances of the pilgrims and also try to visit Bombay with a view to remove the difficulties found there.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Sardar Jogendra Singh moved that a representative of producers be appointed on the proposed committee which is to enquire regarding taxation. He complained that the personnel was not satisfactory and wanted that in an enquiry like this only those who were affected by taxation should sit in judgment. He expressed his misgivings that the committee, constituted as it was, would not arrive at the right conclusions on the question of land revenue. The bulk of the people were agriculturists and their interests should not be neglected.

Mr. McWatters, Finance Secretary, opposed the resolution. He said the committee was decided on after very careful consultation with the Local Governments and the terms of reference proved difficult to be settled in view of the very divergent interests. But those terms of reference had not been challenged by Sardar Jogendra Singh. Those terms of reference were strictly limited. An extension of enquiry into the land revenue system and land revenue policy might lead the enquiry to be carried for two or three years and would require representation on it of those who represented land revenue interests. In more than one province that would mean there would be additional four or five members. Such a representation would only find place on a wider economic enquiry such as the one suggested by Mr. Sethna in the Delhi session. If such were to be appointed Government did not want this committee to be widely extended in number nor to undertake enquiry which might be indefinitely prolonged. Moreover it must not be forgotten that there were interests other than agricultural. For example there were commercial people who contributed a good deal to the revenue of the Government. Proceeding Mr. McWatters pointed out that the personnel of the committee had been carefully selected and the President and several members had personal contact with all the taxation problems arising especially out of introduction of reforms.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan led the opposition to the Government attitude. He complained in bitter tones the neglect which Government showed towards the questions affecting the zamindars and agriculturists. He was disappointed at the attitude of Government. He knew the monied classes would not help the agriculturists who formed the backbone of India. Only God could help them and in despair he (the speaker) asked Sardar Jogendra Singh to withdraw the resolution.

NEED OF A PRODUCERS' REPRESENTATIVE.

Then followed a series of speeches from all sides of non-official house, both European and Indian, in support of the resolution and with the appeals to Government to remedy the injustice done to the agriculturists.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan emphasised that the case of agriculturists should be heard.

Mr. Khaparde said if Government wanted to create happiness among people by an enquiry into their condition then the majority should not be ignored.

Mr. Yamin Khan said that it was the consumers (the agriculturists) who contributed to the wealth of commercialists and so their interests should not be forsaken.

Raja Rampal Singh added another note of despair and said that none the committee knew where the shoe pinched.

Sir Mahomed Shafi said that the interest of agriculturists were safe in the hands Dr. Hyder.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter suggested that representative be appointed from agriculturist classes as a coopted member.

Sir Arthur Froom and Mr. Bell gave further support to the resolution.

GOVT. OPPOSITION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. McWatters thereupon withdrew Government opposition to the resolution amidst applause.

Sir Dinsha Wacha said that a coopted member be appointed in each province from the agriculturist classes as the committee had to go round the country.

Sir Mahomed Shafi said Government would consider the question whether there should be one member added to the committee to represent the agriculturist class or that a representative of the agriculturists be coopted with the committee in each province.

The resolution was then carried unanimously and the Council adjourned till Friday.

TAMIL NADU SWARAJYA PARTY.

RESOLVE TO PROPAGATE KHADDAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

At the general body meeting of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party the folliwing resolutions were passed:—That the members of the Swarajya Party do wear Khaddar at all the party and public meetings. That the members of Adi Dravida community be specially invited to join the Swarajya Party and that the Swarajya Party do carry on propaganda in the city and mofussil for the boycott of foreign goods including British cloth and for the propaganda of Khaddar.

PRESIDENT OF MADRAS COUNCIL.

SALARY FIXED AT RS. 2,000 PER MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

In accordance with sub-Section 5 of Sectio 72 C of the Government of India Act the Presidents' Salary Act of 1924 has been enacted fixing the salary of elected President of the Madras Legislative Council at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per month.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GULBARGA RIOTS ENQUIRY

MR. NAIK'S CHARGES AGAINST POLICE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBURGA, Sept. 17

Pirshoti, Manager of the Shurnabassappa temple was examined to-day before the enquiry commission. He said on the evening of the riot an Inspector of Police and a Mahomedan crowd came towards the temple and were beating the Hindus on the way.

This afternoon Mr. Naik began by reading a portion of the 'firman' of H. E. H The Nizam and saying that as this Commission had been appointed by the Ruler himself and considering the portion read by him it had unlimited powers. He next read section 493 of the British Criminal Procedure Code which he pointed out, implied that the Counsel for the complainant could take part in the proceedings with the consent of the Public Prosecutor. He read and interpreted those portions of the *firman* which said that the parties whether Hindus or Moslems who were alleged to have taken part in the fracas should have full liberty to prove themselves innocent and that it was the conviction of the Gracious Ruler that either the police or some others were partly to blame and were responsible for the riot. Mr. Naik requested the Commission that the police should not be considered innocent at the outset. When he said the police he did not mean the police as a whole but certain individuals. The President remarked that without concrete reasons one could not presume the police to have had any share in that fracas and asked Mr. Naik to show to the Court that he had sufficient reason to hold them responsible.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE.

Mr. Naik gave as examples (1) that despite the presence of the local officers and the police, such a fracas of such great dimensions had taken place, (2) that, in spite of such an event the police had not supplied or procured sufficient material evidence for the case and (3) that the Hindu public were, ever since the beginning of the whole affair, of one mind that they had no confidence in the police.

The President said that the third was not a cogent argument.

Asghar in slow and deliberate terms said, "Before I discuss the matter, I wish to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the case is the Crown versus the accused. Nobody is entitled to interfere or take part in the proceedings when the Crown prosecutes. According to section 121 of the Evidence Act Mr. Naik has no right to question the witness."

Mr. Naik now made his rejoinder.

Nawab Zulquadar Jung expressed his appreciation of Mr. Naik's address.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

The Court was densely crowded when Nawab Mahamed Nawaz Jung, Director-General of Police, gave evidence. He said he heard of communial ill-feeling in Gulburga a year ago but he did not think it had to do with religion. The immediate cause of the recent trouble was that the Lingayats wanted to take the 'palki' round with music. The police had stopped a similar procession two years ago. On the second day of the Mohurum this year the Lingayats persisted in taking the 'palki' in procession with music. There was no sign of disturbance up to this time but the Hindus and Mahomedans were not too friendly. He said it was probable that some one had washed his hands on the roof of a house, the water falling on the 'Alum' but it was untrue that it was urine which fell. He said after the police had opened fire he heard two carbines being fired. No influential Mahomedans had been found who had excited the mob and his idea was that the affair was the outcome of the momentary excitement of the persons. The leaders were under arrest.

Asked if the police had to conciliate Hindu and Mahomedan feelings, the witness said it was not the duty of the police to try and remove such feelings. It was the Government's lookout. He had not made the investigation personally or interfered with the investigation which had been carried out by Mr. Shah Nawaz Jung, Superintendent, C.I.D. Witness arrested one rioter and handed him over to a police officer just before Mr. Azizullah was killed. He arrested 20 or 25 others but their release was effected by the rioters.

CROSS-EXAMIANTION.

In cross-examination, witness said he did not think the Mahomedans or even the Hindus were hostile towards each other. He knew that the pleaders had come from Hyderabad in a motor car and he was told the Hindus seemed to have assumed a different attitude since their arrival. In the police investigation the latter had failed to discover the person who had demolished the Minaret on the Mosque.

Mr. F. C. Carwford, Deputy Director-General, C.I.D., giving evidence described the riot at the time when he had advised the Director-General to open fire. The mob being thirty yards away the fire was individual and about 25 rounds were fired before the mob retired 100 yards. He heard that one man found shot through the legs was a policeman. He could find no clue as to who had fired the gun which shot Superintendent Azizullah dead. The witness said that in his opinion the mob was not out to take life and not a single Hindu was seen that night. Witness had in his possession the bullet which killed Superintendent Azizullah Khan. Witness heard from the Director-General that certain women had been assaulted but there was no substantiation of the story.

A Simla message of September 18th says, the Rani Saheba Lady Harnam Singh, wife of Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala, died last night at the Manor, Simla. She was a well known figure in Northern India and will be greatly missed in social, political and missionary circles.

PROPAGANDA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SECTIONAL MISSIONS FAIL

LEADING PARTIES MUST MOVE,

HORNIMAN IN THE RIGHT,

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, August 28.

There is so much discussion, internal difference, and fissiparous acrimony in the Indian air just now that one hesitates to add one unpleasant word. On the other hand, while we are all so scandalously frank in the washing of our soiled garments, a little more open-air activity cannot do so very much harm. When the question is really of cardinal importance to the conduct of the nationalist movement, frankness is not only permissible but unavoidable.

Mr. B. G. Horniman has dared to urge that an official statement of the national demands of India should be put before the British public. In support of his recommendation, he has declared that the Besant-Sastri propaganda in England misrepresented the Indian movement. By putting up a wrong set of demands it has done harm to India's real interests. The champions of those interests, whether orthodox non-co-operators or Swaraj critics of the Reform institutions, have missed a great opportunity, by leaving the field of foreign propaganda entirely to the nostrum of the Besant-Sastri Convention group.

Mavji Govindji Sheth writes in your columns a vigorous, perfectly clear and perfectly justifiable defence of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Sastri. It cannot be too plainly stated, however, that Mr. Horniman has told the truth, said a very necessary thing, and expressed the opinion of advanced Indians and informed pro-Indians in London. He has explained why Mrs. Besant secures a hearing and the support of a "platform." It is partly because of ancient and sentimental associations, such as the old advocacy of free thought and birth control, the defence of the match-makers and so on. A part of her support is given to her, on the contrary, on account of her religious epoch, by theosophists and dabblers in the lotu pools of theosophy. Nevertheless this parti-coloured body, part of which says "A. B. is a good old sort," and part of which declares "Mrs. Besant is a goddess!" cannot be expected to exercise—and does not succeed in exerting—any influence over the mass and over the course of public events.

A few Indians will say "they are satisfied"; a few Englishmen will declare they have been moved by the words of Mrs. Besant (who is present) as they were never moved by the views of Mr. Gandhi or Mr. Das (who are absent). But the British voting public in the British democracy which Sheth Govindji says is represented by the British Parliament, is absolutely unmoved. The advanced thinkers, who would welcome and push forward a genuine propaganda, are going to have nothing to do with a nostrum or a clique.

CRITICISM JUSTIFIED.

I hope no reader will allow his admiration of Sheth Mavji Govindji's defence of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Sastri to obscure the essential facts. Your correspondent says that Mr. Horniman advocates foreign propaganda, but curses Besant and Sastri when they carry it out. Mr. Horniman, however, demanded the foreign propaganda of Congress principles, and the Besant-cum-Sastri propaganda is not the advocacy of Congress principles. It is something, as your correspondent admits, "newer and fresher." In other words, *not the same.* It is very natural and proper, therefore, to advocate Congress propaganda, and yet to decry Besantine propaganda.

It must not be thought that Mr. Horniman would shut the mouths, if he had the power, of Mrs. Besant and what the "Forward" correspondent regards as "leading Indians," if they want to go "interviewing various authorities" and asking for Royal Commissions. If, at the same time, there were propagandist teams in England comprising Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Pickthall, Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Das, the sideshow of the Conventionists could be left to the comparative judgment of politicians and public. It is the dropping of the Besantine propaganda into an agora deserted by both the parties of the Congress that constitutes the danger, and renders necessary the harsh form of the criticism.

NEITHER OFFICIAL NOR EFFICIENT.

Now, here are some of the awkward facts which Mr. Horniman brought to the notice of your readers, and which Sheth Mavji Govindji's letter entirely neglects. The first is that the Indian propaganda of Mrs. Besant was associated with schemes which are bad and reactionary. The next is, that even by camouflaging the schemes, avoiding resolutions at meetings and relying on a general statement and the presence of English speakers who know nothing of shades, coteries or factions, the Besant campaign was worthless as propaganda. Despite the fizzle at Queen's Hall, such gatherings have the unfortunate power of misrepresenting to the Government the suppressed principles of Indian nationalism. In the sense that it tends to dilute the already attenuated conception of self-Government held by the Labour Ministry, Mrs. Besant's campaign was undoubtedly unfortunate.

ANTIQUATED REFORMISM.

Mr. Horniman has shown that Mrs. Besant used her 1919 tour not to criticise and expose the bogus "Montford" reforms, as the Workers' Welfare League did, but to approve them. This does not move Mr. Govindji, because he is quite happy in working within the Act of 1919. But it misled the uninformed British workers, who concluded that India was enamoured of the pantomime constitution foreshadowed by the Reform scheme. To-day Mrs. Besant seems hobbled by the same mental bonds that made her an Imperialist when it was a question of Empire or Nation,—that made her British Reformist when India had far outstripped Reformism. She now wants a Royal Commission; and, in return for the Commission, and consideration for her draft-constitution scheme, she quite prematurely promises a devoted enthusiasm for the Empire, which certainly does not exist in India now and can only result from the realisation of essential freedom.

SOUND IN HEAD AND HEART.

Your correspondent, in the course of his criticism of Mr. Horniman and defence of Mrs. Besant, says that Mr. Horniman's criticism of the latter "clearly shows that Mr. Horniman is in bad health, or has been hopelessly embittered by his exile." I am sure your readers will be glad to get first-hand information on this matter, and I can give it. Nothing can be further from the tone or character of Horniman than bitterness. Even his strongest political denunciations can be described as sharp but never bitter. Everyone who meets him in company, or at meetings, comments on his restraint and sweetness of manner. I know scores of men and a very few women, who strongly oppose him and profess to dislike his policy or tactics; but I have never heard one who said he was an embittered antoganist.

Horniman has suffered in almost every way by his exile, in money, in the social environment he liked best, and—quite true—at times in his health. But his sickness has never affected his brain, as Sheth Govindji obliquily suggests. Ten minutes' effort to debate this or any subject of difference with Mr. Horniman on a public platform to-day, would speedily convince Mavji Govindji Sheth of that fact.

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA ESSENTIAL.

Mr. Mavji raises some points which are not absolutely essential to his argument, nor need they be treated in an identical manner by all supporters of Mr. Horniman's contentions. For not being of the essence of the question, opinions upon them can vary without affecting the question. Now I desire to state my own opinion, which is that of many London democrats who are friends of the Indian cause; but which may not be that of Mr. Horniman or of any other Congress supporter.

Mr. Mavji points out that Mr. Horniman supports foreign propaganda, but that Mahatma Gandhi opposed it and Congress abolished it. He further says that the London correspondents of the Calcutta "Forward" and of the Madras "Hindu" regard the activities of the Convention deputation as having considerable effect. Also that the London agents of other Indian journals praise Mrs. Besant's speeches in England.

Now, speaking for myself and those of the democratic pro-Indians I have moved among, we have regretted and do regret that "boycott" and "non-co-operation" were so interpreted as to extend to the neglect of relations with English supporters in England. Our view has been endorsed by the "Bombay Chronicle" on many occasions. Mr. Horniman now seeks to induce Congress to rescind the erroneous interpretation of non-co-operation and of boycott. I would add that if Congress cannot resume propaganda, we hope that Congressmen of all shades will, by voluntary effort, set up propaganda in England.

As to the "considerable effect" on British opinion produced by the visits to Whitehall and the public meetings of the Convention deputation, I can only attribute the opinion of the London correspondent of the "Forward," and others, to the same impulse which caused me not to report the meetings and not to criticise such opinions. In the critical stage that the question of India has reached in England, disunity and internecine disputation were avoided; and one assumed a unity that did not always exist. The Besantine's have however launched their gasbag now and Gvoernment has stuck to its "MacDonald letter" policy; and all the harm that can be expected is done and past. It will not now hurt matters to challenge the London correspondent of the "Forward" to state *what* "effect" has been produced by the Conventionists' damp squib. Surely not the "fresh recruits" brought to the "army of people interested in India's struggle for freedom"? An army "interested," mark, not "enlisted." Quite an army is "interested," but it is on the side of Empire; and Mrs. Besant's proposals have no power to convince it that India is resolved on a real nationality. Therefore there is *not* an army of Englishmen on the side of Indian nationality; and the "fresh recruits" fall into a framework constructed on Imperial lines, and designed for the strengthening of Imperialism.

SECTIONAL STUNTS FAIL.

Take the Queen's Hall meeting. Can any representative of an Indian journal honestly declare that it was anything but a fizzle, save in the spirit of "helping a lame dog over a stile"? I hoped and believe we shall all return to that spirit, when all aspects of Indian thought have their Missions here; but a little frankness now is unavoidable.

Ctrtainly there has always been among the rank and file a good deal of pro-Indian feeling it is equally certain that Official Labour, or any other bureaucracy, has always had to be spurred and whipped, by properly—organised agitation, into taking an interest in what its followers believe and desire.

Not appeals and interviews, but organised propaganda and systematic pressure, are needed in order to secure official movement. Such organisation should not work for a sectional or fractional policy, but for the agreed programme of the bulk of the movement.

OLD METHODS TO BE IMPROVED.

Improvements can be made on the not-entirely-satisfactory methods of the old British Auxiliary and the journal "India." But those methods at least included one admirable procedure. Indian orthodox Nationalism then having its representative body and organ here, there was no necessity to criticise, denounce or hamper any crank crusaders or fractional delegations that liked to visit the country.

Once this total abstinence by orthodox Indian nationalism is replaced by an effective propaganda, Besantine or any other deputations can be allowed to work as they will, for their proportions and significance will then be self-evident. We shall all welcome the passing of all need to carp and snarl. The official Indian agency and organ must be manned not by organisers and journalists taken haphazard from the unemployed labour market, but by the men who know, the men and women who have laboured in the vineyard in the heat of the day. Among Indians, Messrs. Dara and Malik and Saklatvala spring to one's recollection at once,—among Englishmen, what need to beg or pick at random for direction of propaganda when we have men available like Messrs. Pickthall, Houghton, Horniman. And these names are only the most prominent among a score of workers of both nationalities. No doubt, Mr. Horniman has very different ideas,—and, no doubt either, India needs Mr. Horniman in India more than in England; but I am giving my ideas, not his.

NATIONALISM MUST BE POPULIST.

A final word to those who will consider my proposals. Do not delegate to England people who will use their mission as a platform for the denunciation of "Labour Demagogues" or the support of principles of "Property, Law and Order." You are not going to move the voters, and influence the Labour Government, by propaganda in the interest of house-property-owners, factory-owners and landowners. No doubt demagoguey is a vile thing, and property law and order very comfortable adornments to the life of the propertied against the encroachments of the disorderly; but all these words, like "Bolshevism," extremism," "sedition," "treason" and so on have been so misused and maliciously exploited to improper ends that Nationalist missioners had better eschew them in democratic circles. The defence of property and capital can well be left to those who possess them and direct their political and social influences. A Nationalist body may select to take no sides, on any other subject than Nationalism. But if it do take a side it must be the side of the mass, of the majority; in word of Democracy.

FACTORIES IN BOMBAY.

STRIKING REDUCTION IN CHILD LABOUR.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Annual Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency shows that there was a net increase of 121 in the number of factories in 1923 which reached the total of 1269. Of these additional factories 62 were in Bombay City alone, the remaining being at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and other places. The large increase in the number of factories has been mainly due to the operation of the amended Act, which now brings under control factories employing between 20 and 50 persons in addition to the factories employing 50 or over as formerly.

The increasing importance of factory inspection has been recognised and additional staff has been employed for this purpose. The appointment of the Assistant Directors of Public Health and the Certifying Surgeons as ex-officio inspectors has been helpful in remedying sanitary defects of the factories.

The total number of operatives employed in all industries was 356,480 as compared with 360,518 last year. The number of women employed during the year was 69,456, while the number of children was 11,411. Of these, factories in Bombay City alone employed 31,602 women and 903 children.

Last year it was observed that the number of children employed in Bombay (i.e. 1408) was the lowest on record for 23 years. The employment of statistics has further reduced this number to 903, while over the whole Presidency the numbers of children have fallen from 15,800 to 11,400, a reduction of 28 per cent. in 2 years. The number of children appearing for certificates is still greatly in excess of the numbers employed. In Bombay 7203 children appeared for medical examination (as against a total employment of 903) but this again is only one-third of the numbers which appeared five or six years ago. The Factory Department has at last got to grips with the problem of the exploitation of child labour in Ahmedabad, where the recently appointed Certifying Surgeon has made a promising start.

Referring to the question of child labour, the Collector of Bombay remarks:—

"The wholesale check on the employment of children in Bombay mills is a matter worth the attention of the economist and the welfare worker. What are the children now doing? Are they being educated? One result of the diminution of child labour is that numerous mill schools have lately been closed. A year ago there were 15 mill schools for half timers and children of operatives in Bombay; now there appear to be only four of which only one is an institution recognised and inspected by Government. One would like to be assured that the children, though no longer employed, are still being educated somewhere."

In Ahmedabad there are six factory schools instituted by mills and nineteen managed by the Labour Union.

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of accidents. Fatal accidents numbered 23, serious 168, minor 684, thus making a total of 815. The fatal accidents were the lowest since 1915, while the total number of accidents is the smallest for 10 years. In the whole of Bombay Island only one person was killed by machinery in motion.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

As regards housing the factory hands, need for further accommodation is felt at Ahmedabad where only about 1000 rooms of good pattern had been erected by the mills in the past. In Sholapur additional quarters have been built and the mills are contemplating further extensions. A large factory erected in the Bombay Suburban District for the manufacture of pipes for the Municipality has provided accommodation for nearly 900 persons and has engaged a full-time doctor to supervise and to render them medical aid.

In Bombay the chief feature has been the progress made by the Development Department who have now erected nearly 3,000 rooms. The blocks of new chawls have generally more space between them than chawls of older design and the wet kata readings show distinct improvement as regards air movement or ventilation.

Progress has been made in the direction of preventing young children from accompanying their mothers to work. In Bombay very young children are rarely seen in the mills or other factories waist the prevalent custom in Ahmedabad is being gradually broken down. Thus ten mills in the latter place have established creches with trained nurses and a free supply of milk and linen while seven others have set apart a separate shed. It takes time to break through long established customs but the progress made in Sholapur may be cited as an example of what can be accomplished by sustained effort and interest on the part of agents and managers.

A large volume of welfare work continues to be done in factories. The activities of the larger firms in Bombay Island and Ahmedabad in this direction are well-known and they do not appear to have slackened their ameliorative efforts during the present slump. The volume of welfare work carried on in the Sholapur mills is however not so well-known, and deserves mention. All the mills at this place maintain creches, a grain allowance is given, whilst schools are maintained for the half-timers. It appears certain that the percentage of literacy amongst mill children in Sholapur is the highest of the main centres of the indestry in the Presidency. The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills—the oldest established in Sholapur—sets a standard which the others are keen to follow. The activities of this mill cover practically of the whole range of welfare work. A full-time welfare officer is employed in addition to a full-time doctor. A well equipped hospital is maintained and the medical activities may be gauged by the fact that over 50,000 out-door patients were treated in 1923 whilst nearly 500 operations were performed. Nearly 80 per cent. of the children attend school. troops of boy-scouts under a scoutmaster are 80 strong whilst a restaurant and a reading room have been provided for the employees who also receive the benefit of loan funds, employees' stores a provident fund and a gratuity fund. The latest type of housing provided is a model of cleanliness. The mill spends nearly a lakh of rupees per annum on all their various forms of welfare activities and the success of the efforts in connection due to the direct personal interest taken by the Agent and his officers.

LATE DR. E. M. MODI.

We regret to have to record the death of Dr. E. M. Modi, which occurred at his residence at Tardeo on the 13th instant at the age of 64. Dr. Modi belonged to the ancient and respectable family of the Modis of Surat and Cambay who, previous to the British rule in India, had rendered conspicuous services to the Peishwas under whose rule one of their ancestors, Mr. Pestonji Modi, enjoyed the Governorship of the Carnatic, while the more immediate ancestors of Dr. Modi were noted for their signal services to the Hon. the East India Company and to the Government of India during the reign of H. M. Queen Victoria, in reward for which the jagirs of Acchode and Amode were conferred on them and their Kothi at Cambay was used by the British as their fortified Residency.

After a preliminary education in Arts and Medicine Dr. Modi, in consonence with the traditions of the family, devoted himself to industrial and scientific pursuits and made his mark by such an application of his chemical knowledge to the development of the resources of the country as resulted in the production and perfectionment of a large number of highly reputed proprietary articles of the greatest value in the textile and other industries, several of which passed through severe tests by Government and other technical experts and elicited high encomiums from them and the award of gold medals at various exhibitions in Bombay and elsewhere. Commenced on a small scale the works soon grew to large dimensions and are known as the Arthur Road Chemical Works which Dr. Modi conducted with the assistance of his brother, Mr. P. M. Modi, and they still continue under that name and style. His scientific attainments also won for him the distinguished honour of fellowship of such high literary and scientific societies as the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Institution of London, the Chemical Societies of London, Berlin and Washington, etc.

Government created him a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, while his own community showed no less appreciation of his worth by electing him a Delegate of the Chief Parsi Matrimonial Court, a sphere of special usefulness for him, as he was always found eager to use the kindliness of his nature towards bringing about an amicable settlement among the contending parties, thus trying to increase the sum of domestic happiness among the members of his community.

He leaves behind him a widow, a son who is a Dental Surgeon, a brother, and their families, with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

NILAKOTAH TALUK CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

At the Second Nilakotah Taluk Conference, under the presidency of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar at Sholavandan, in the Madura District, resolutions were passed requesting every Indian to spin and wear Khaddar, requesting the people in Tamil Nadu to help the Vaikom Satyagrahis liberally and all Congressmen to capture the vacant seats in the local bodies and urging the organisation of the caste Panchayats to carry on the anti-drink campaign.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Bengal week ending 10th September 1924:—The rainfall during the week was generally moderate to heavy throughout the presidency. Harvesting of autumn paddy is still continuing in some districts. Cutting, steeping and washing of jute are progressing favourably. Transplantation of winter paddy is approaching completion. Weeding is proceeding. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good except in parts of east Bengal where lowland crops have suffered from heavy rain and flood.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 6.)

foreigner and to conduct their trade to the most distant places by means of their own vessels. Then the time has come when by means of restrictions, on navigation, a nation can successfully exclude the more wealthy, more experienced and more powerful foreigner from participation of the profits of that business. When tre highest degree of progress in navigation and maritime power has been reached, a new era will set in, no doubt; and such was the stage of advancement which Dr. Priestly had in his mind when ht wrote "that the time may come when it may be as politic to repeal this act as it was to make it." A similar theory of Navigation Laws has been recently put forward by Professor Grunsel.

Reservation of Coastal Trade.

We are, therefore, glad to note that the rest of the members of the Committee including the President are of opinion that something more is required for the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine than the mere provision of training facilities. Although the reservation of the coasting trade of the country is a method rightly recommended by the Committee, the conditions laid down for granting of licenses to ply along the coastal trade postpones the complete Indianization of the coastal merchant marine for 25 years and is likely to prejudice the growth of Indian shipping companies dhring the initial years. However, the scheme appears to be a practical one and the Government should lose no time in giving effect to it. We do not know whether the Committee worked out in detail the results of the adoption of their conditions for the licenses to be given for traling on the Indian coast but on going through the ages of the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., running on the Indian coast to-day we find that it will just take 25 years for the disappearance of their fleets from the Indian coast if the recommendations of the Committee are immediatey adopted and if no new non-Indian ships are allowed to enter in the coasting trade from and after the 1st of January 1926. In the first year, 12 of the existing steamers, being too old, will not get the license. During the next 4 years, 6 steamers of the B. I. and 3 steamers of the Asiatic will be disqualified. Thus during the first 5 years 21 non-Indian steamers will have been replaced by an equal number of efficient and up-to-date Indian steamers. 11 more non-Indian steamers will be disqualified between the fifth and the tenth year of the license system. 16 more will follow between the 11th and the 15th year: the number of non-Indian steamers disqualified between the 16th and 19th year amounting to 28. Thus within 20 years of the introduction of the license system 61 steamers of the B. I. and 15 of the Asiatic, i.e. 76 in all out of the total of 88 non-Indian steamers running at present along the Indian coast will have been disqualified for a license to ply on the coast of India. Six more steamers go out in the 21st year followed by 2 and steamers respcetivaly in the 22nd and 23rd year of the license system. At that time, there will be only one non-Indian steamer plying on the Indian coast and she will have to go in the 24th year. By the 25th year therefore the process of substitution would have been completed. This process of substitution extending over 25 years will result in the emergence of an adequate and efficient fleet of steamers owned and managed by Indians. It is however, necessary to point out in this connection that the definition of an Indian owned and managed ship as given by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee is rather vague in so far as it refers merely to a majority of Indians on the Directorial Board of a shipping company in which the majority of the shares are held by Indians. We wish the Committee had specified their meaning by wholly accepting the suggestion made by practically all the Indian witnesses before them that no company should be regarded as Indian unless and until 75 per cent of its capital and 75 per cent of its Directorial Board were Indian.

(To be continued.)

CHOLERA IN AHMEDABAD.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 17.

In order to combat the epidemic of cholera which has broken out in Ahmedabad the Municipality has appointed for one month a special doctor to treat cholera patients. Those who so desire are admitted to the Kankaria Municipal Hospital and at every municipal dispensary medicine for prevention of cholera is kept. Water from the municipal water works and from pipes in the affected areas has been sent to Bombay and Baroda for examination and material for inoculation and medicine are being sent to the areas affected and those in the neighbourhood. Other precautionary measures are being taken and a fine of Rs. 1,200 has been imposed for the failure to remove refuse for twelve days.

QUIET AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 18.

The city is perfectly quiet. Most of the Mussalmans shops and several of the Hindu shops in Chauk are open. Hindu shopkeepers in Aminabad are still reluctant to open their shops Troops have not been withdrawn.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

PREVIOUS GOVT. RESOLUTION REVISED

A Bombay Government resolution of September 8, 1924, states:—

In Government Resolution No 1707, dated the 27th May 1924, it was directed that the period of supersession of the Surat Municipality should expire on the 15th December 1924, and that the Municipality should be re-established with effect from that date. In order that the new board should be elected under the revised election rules sanctioned by Government on the 3rd July 1924 to take office on the 15th December, it was necessary under those rules that the list of voters should be published not later than 14th August. Under Explanation 2 to section 12 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the minimum qualifying tax in the case of the Surat Municipality has been fixed by Government at Re. 1-8-0 per annum. As no annual tax below this limit is levied by the Surat Municipality all direct taxpayers are enfranchised under section 12 of the Act. In accordance with the provisions of that section the names of such taxpayers only can be entered in the election roll as have actually paid the qualifying tax and are resident in the Municipal district for a period of not less than six months next preceding the date on which by the Municipal election rules a list of voters is required to be prepared or revised for election purposes. Thus the only persons who could be entered in the voters' list on the tax-paying qualification were those who had for the period from the 15th February to the 14th August 1924, paid the qualifying tax. In order to enable taxpayers to pay the qualifyng tax before the 14th August the Committee of Management consulted the preparations of the bills by the 13th July and had all bills served either through the municipal establishment or by registered post by the 15th July. On the 21st July the Committee also published, though not bound to do so, a notice in the local newspapers warning the tax-payers of the result of non-payment of taxes in depriving them of the right to vote. In spite of this warning a very large majority of tax-payers refrained from paying the qualifying tax with the result that the number of voters on the electoral roll fell from about 29 000 to about 10,000. In these circumstances the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments), are of opinion that the tax-payers should be given more time to pay up the qualifying tax so that they be entitled to be entered in the election roll. They are accordingly pleased to direct, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 179 of the Act, that the period of supersession of the Surat Municipality shall expire on the 15th February 1925 and that the Municipality shall be re-established with effect from that date. The orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1707 dated the 27th May 1924, are hereby cancelled.

DISPUTE BETWEEN 'CASTE' AND 'NON-CASTE' CATHOLICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Sept. 17.

A case under section 107 Cr.P.C. to bind over 20 caste Catholics with two sureties for keeping peace for one year has come up before Second Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Tuticorin. The facts of the case as represented by the prosecution are as follows:—Within the town of Tuticorin and its suburbs there is a large number of Catholic Christians numbering about 14,000. There are the Catholic churches the religious institutions schools for girls and boys under the management of the Jesuit Fathers and the Reverend Bishop of Tuticorin. Of these Catholic Christians there are about eight to nine thousand people who call themselves the Caste Catholics meaning thereby that they were converted to Christianity from the High caste Hindus. The rest are called by these people as a "Panchama Christians" or non-caste Christians. There arose a dispute between the so-called caste Catholics and the non-caste Catholics regarding the seating accommodation and the distribution of the Holy Communion etc. within the churches in February 1924. The caste Catholics suspecting the clergy to be in favour of the non-caste Catholics and to be encouraging the non-caste Catholics and their servants to work against the susceptibilities of the Caste Catholics took steps to boycott the churches and the schools and tried to move the superior authorities of the Clergy to safeguard their interests and to treat the high caste Catholics as different from the non-caste Catholics within the churches, the boarding houses the schools and the nunneries. Having failed in their attempts with the clergy some rowdy elements of the caste Catholics under the instruction and the guidance of some leaders took to acts of violence, mischief and intimidation with a view to coerce the members of the caste Catholics who did not approve of their actions to join them in boycotting the churches the schools the nunneries etc. and also to prevent the people by force and show of force from approaching the authorities with their complaints. The acts complained of are such as may occasion breach of peace and disturb public tranquillity. The complainants therefore want that the accused may be ordered to show cause why they should not be bound over with two sureties for keeping peace for one year. There are 49 witnesses on behalf of the prosecution.

In the same court, two more criminal cases are under trial one against the non-caste Catholics and the other against some other caste Catholics under sections 147 and 323 I.P.C.

SARDAR MAHINDRA SINGH RELEASED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

News has been received that Sardar Mahindra Singh M.L.C. of Ludhiana, who had been imprisoned for entertaining a Shahidi Jatha on its way to Jaito and whose sentence had been later commuted to two months was released on 13th September.

MOTHER OF 11 CHILDREN

Tells Why Baby's Own Tablets Are Always Kept In Her House.

The reason why Mrs. Mary J. Pepin, like so many other mothers, always keeps Baby's Own Tablets ready at hand is because she has found them to be the safest, most convenient, agreeable and efficacious of all medicines for the common ills of her children.

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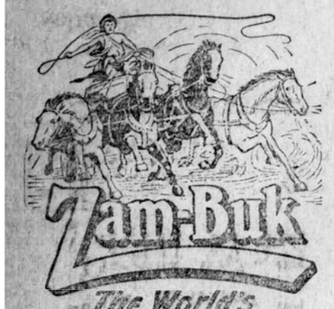

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Doan's Backache Kidney Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys, ureters and bladder, and assist the kidneys in their great work filtering the blood. But be careful to get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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Chills & Agues

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THE ASSEMBLY'S VERDICT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Hindu":—It would have been inconsistent with its self-respect for it to have uncritically accepted the Report. From every point of view, the Assembly had no option left but to reject the Report. The issue was pre-eminently a constitutional one. It was whether "India's Parliament," as the official account of the abstract proceedings of the Assembly refers to the Assembly, is a purely sham "Parliament" or has any reality about it. The Assembly's vote shows that it will not allow itself to be treated and and insulted as a mock Parliament and that it is determined to assert what are legitimately its rights. It should be remembered that in its action it is carrying public opinion behind it. We may be sure it will be dubbed perverse, revolutionary and so on by the die-hards, but the fact is, as it will be recognised by all reasonable people, that what the debate has revealed is blind and perverse obstinacy on the part of the Government. If the latter has wisdom, a way out of the difficulty may yet be found; but, in view of the fact that it has ordered the Local Governments to be prepared to put the Lee Scheme in operation, one despairs of its taking a right view of the situation.

"THE BESETTING FAULT."

The "Statesman":—The services exist to give effect to the will of the Government, not to determine the form of Government. Pandit Motilal Nehru, however, professed to believe that in practice if not in intention the proposals would prove an impediment to progressive realization of national hopes, so that when the time came for giving the people full Swaraj, the powers and privileges of the public services would be so firmly rooted that there would be little to give away. He had much to say of the discourtesy of a Government which had refused to listen to the "voice of the people," and had not only thrust an expensive and unwanted commission upon them, but had refused to put before the public the evidence on which its findings were based. On Pandit Motilal Nehru's assumptions it was easy to make out a case, but it never occurred to his followers or ever perhaps to himself to examine the premises on which he based his argument. It is the besetting fault of Indian nationalist reasoning. The Assembly has spoken, but the welfare of the country must take precedence even of "the voice of the people." Good Government, we are often told now-a-days, is no substitute for self-Government. Possibly not—and it may be said with equal truth that wholesome food is no substitute for sweetmeats. If the representatives of the people cannot realize that efficiency and contentment in the public services are indispensable to the national welfare, they can only be asked to take the fact on trust.

THE POUND OF FLESH.

The "Bengalee":—We want a highly efficient body of officials to carry on the administration. If we cannot find them in India among Indians we shall not for a single moment hesitate to import them from Great Britain, and so far as a minimum standard of qualification is necessary to make efficient administrators, if these qualifications are absent among our own people or to the extent they are absent we shall be prepared even to allow our foreign recruits to dictate their own price. But of the existence of an efficient body of administrators is essential for not only good government but any government at all so we hope Sir Alexander Muddiman and his friends will also admit that the absolute condition-precedent of progressive administration and a government moved by the ideal of the most advanced type of modern democracy and seeking to reconcile government with the freedom of the people is that the initiation, control and direction of public policy must be kept absolutely out of the hands of these permanent officials, however efficient they may be. We accept Sir Alexander Muddiman's principle. Can he refuse to accept ours. And if he accepts on behalf of the Government this fundamental principle of progressive democratic government, then we have not the least doubt that a few hours' straight and frank talk accross the table can easily find a basis for satisfactory settlement of the present dispute. If, however the Government will claim their pound of flesh, we shall be forced to ask them to take their pound of flesh but they must not draw a drop of blood.

GOVERNMENT'S CHOICE

The "Swarajya":—The huge majority that voted for Pandit Motilal's motion showed the strength of feeling in the Assembly. Provincial Councils and now finally the Assembly, have rejected the Lee reprot. In the June session itself the Government took care to define its attitude in the event of a rejection. It plainly said that it would ignore the Assembly's vote and go on with the Lee proposals as modified to suit its own views. The Labour Government having practically placed itself in the hands of the Services, cannot be expected to go against the demi-gods in Simla even if it is so inclined. If the Lee report is finally given effect to in spite of this clear and emphatic verdict against it from the country, this would only bring into full relief the mockery of the Reforms and the utter irresponsibility of the Government. The Reforms would die a natural death, leaving the Government the choice between Responsible Government and open autocracy.

"FAULTY POLITICAL JUDGMENT"

The "Pioneer":—At the end of the three days' debate on the Lee Report in the Legislative Assembly on Friday, Mr. Hudson elaborated a point which had been made on the previous day by Colonel Crawford. If the Assembly wished to show that the Services' fear of being removed from the control of the Secretary of State was unjustified, and to prove that if they came under the control of Indian Governments they would be fairly treated, then it had a unique opportunity of making an effective gesture at a low cost by supporting the Lee Report. The decision of the Assembly, by 68 to 48 votes, to accept Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment and so to reject the Lee proposals, gives the answer. The political judgment of the Assembly has been sadly at fault, and that is how the matter will be regarded not only in India but in other parts of the Empire as well.

A DIEHARD CRY.

"New India":—The Assembly has rejected the Report; it has done so because it thinks that the proposals for Indianisation are unsatisfactory and unacceptable. The Assembly is against the Lee Commission's suggestions for Indianisation; but it is for complete Indianisation, and the position would be immeasurably better if its resolution is accepted by Government. Supposing that Government rejects the Assembly's resolution; does Sir Alexander Muddiman mean to suggest that Government would be quite within its rights if it did not give effect to the proposals for greater Indianisation? This looks very much like the cry of diehard circles in Great Britain which demand the withdrawal of the Reforms because certain Provinces are dissatisfied with the existing Constitution.

REASONABLE VERDICT.

The 'Leader':—Sir Alexander Muddiman argued that no recruits would be forthcoming if the emoluments of the present incumbents of offices were not increased and that the latter would not be disposed to complete their period of active service but would like to retire on a proportionate pensions if there were to be no further recruitment. We fear he was too clever by half in putting forward this double proposition. Suppose emoluments were raised, but recruitment was stopped. We are told that still officers now in service will like to go. We profoundly doubt whether this will ever be so. Neither do we share Sir Alexander's opinion that, if recruitment is once stopped, it can never be revived successfully. We are convinced that efficiency of administration does not require a continuation of British recruitment. We are further satisfied that while genuine hardship felt by officers now in active service should certainly be remedied, the relief ought to take the form recommended by the Lee Commission. The Assembly has given its verdict. That verdict is reasonable and is in consonance with the opinion of the country generally. It is now for the Government of India and the Secretary of State to decide upon their course of action. They have the power to disregard the vote of the Assembly and to act as if there was no such thing as Indian opinion to consider. Whether they will exercise that power we shall soon know. Anglo-Indian newspapers have told us *ad nauseum* that the recommendations will be carried into effect. They may be. We are by no means disposed to give too much credit for wisdom either to Simla or Whitehall. Experience forbids us to be sanguine. We can however say this. If the authorities should act as they are credited with the intention of doing, they will only be giving one more proof of the unsatisfactoriness of the present constitution and of the imperative necessity of such a reform of it as will render such exercise of authority by the executive contrary to the will of the legislature an impossibility in future.

DISTRESS IN MALABAR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From every source of authentic information and from the reports of your special correspondents it is clear beyond question that Malabar is the most affected district in the recent floods and it is no wonder, therefore, that the distress and misery must be acute in Malabar and as a matter of imperative necessity Malabar ought to have received relief in proportion to her distress. But reports from Malabar indicate and it seems to be true that she has been receiving only a step-motherly attention at the hands of the several advertised relief-giving agencies working in Malabar. Of the areas affected in Malabar, Ponnani (practically an island Taluk) and Ernad (one of the Moplah Taluks) have been suffering untold misery from the very beginning of the flood and by an irony of fate, these two taluks have not yet come in the good books of the agencies mentioned above.

In the letter published in to-day's issue of the "Times of India" Mr. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society declares that out of Rs. 35,000 a very poor sum for Bombay collected Rs. 22,000 have been disbursed. Good. May I ask Mr. Devadhar how much of this has been sent to Malabar?

Since the flood I have received several letters from responsible gentlemen over there who are engaged in the relief work detailing the distress and misery. The latest is one which comes from an active worker in Chowghat, a small town about 80 miles south of Calicut and it reveals a pathetic story. With your permission I shall quote the following few words from it, translated faithfully. "Rice sugar, karosine oil and salt are selling at one and a half times the former price. Traders do not care for the Magistrate's orders. Even the Raja of Punnathur is in difficulties. Such being the case nothing need be said of the poor people. Sirkar officials did give some help to the poor in the beginning and now we have no help from outside. People are being reduced to skeleton. If the present state is continued there will be a terrible calamity in a month. Low-caste men are suffering from a sort of disease by eating raw fish. I hear that Bombay has sent Rs. 50,000, but not a pie has reached this place. I asked the Secretary of the Relief Committee about it. For some days a Sanyasi was here and he fed thousands. To-day he is gone to bring money. Why don't you collect some money and send it to the Relief Committee. Try your utmost."

The above does not seem to be an exaggerated version. Perhaps it is the reverse.

Sir, allow me to appeal to the representatives of the several collecting agencies in this city such as Messrs. G. K. Devadhar N. H. Belgaumwala, Mathooradas Tricumjee L. R. Tairsee etc., to send immediate relief to Chowghat.

A local relief committee with Valia Raja of Punnathur as Patron and Mr. C. Kunjirama Menon, the President of the Union as Secretary is in existence in Chowghat from the beginning of the distress. All remittances will be thankfully acknowledged by the Secretary Flood Relief Committee, Chowghat, (S. Malabar).—Yours etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Sept. 12.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY LABOUR'S REQUEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time ago an important Executive Official in the Legislative Assembly remarked in the Assembly that there was not an efficient Indian in the country who had got brains for Railway administration. In reply to it the united railway workers of Bombay raised a protest informing Government of the existence of one at least whom they knew well in the person of Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad whose knowledge of railway administration was as vast and excellent as that of any railway official in India. Government have merely demurred to that opinion by sending me the usual formal acknowledgment to the above communication. The appointment of a capable Indian on the Railway Board is a necessity which we, who are working among and for Railway labourers, realise readily. In the person of Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, we Indians could have got a suitable representative on the Board. But unfortunately he is not been taken in the Railway Enquiry Committee a resolution for which is to be shortly moved by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Assembly. Such an enquiry was first publicly suggested by Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad through the columns of your own valued journal last year when he contributed his remarkable series to it on the Management of Railways in India. The Pandit has taken two eminent engineers; but it is of great importance to have somebody on the Committee who has administrative experience and knowledge and thus may reveal the possibilities of effecting reforms on lines that will be beneficial to the country. Such a man is Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad. I need not here publicly recount his writs and qualifications. They are too well known to Pandit Madaviya for both have known each other since very long and if my information is correct the Pandit has brought up the resolution at the suggestion of the Rai Saheb. The Rai Saheb has sacrificed his personal interests for his country's cause and he should be given an opportunity by the Pandit to serve on the above Committee. Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABWALA,
Hon. Sec. Central Labour Board.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The world is faced with an unemployment scandal as the result of the late war (among the capitalists of Europe). The crisis is prevalent for the last five years not in European countries only but in India as well.

Free people like Europeans, however, do not allow this to go unnoticed and those interested in newspapers are well aware of the unemployment movement in those countries and the results thereof; while in India the case is quite different.

Our leaders have been devoting their attention to collecting funds to send this or that mission abroad but nobody seems to think of lakhs of educated unemployed with the result that these poor unfortunate men have to resort to debt or face starvation.

One can judge how many thousands of unemployed are starving in Bombay only, by the fact that one of our friends who advertised a job got 155 applications from ladies and gentlemen of all classes, some holding diplomas of LL.B., B. A., Matriculation, etc. Some of them are very deserving people specially ladies, one of whom says that she is unemployed and has little children to support. We happened to meet some of them and found that these unfortunate men are passing through most trying circumstances and are struggling with starvation.

With a view to find a solution we have seen many prominent personalities but needless to say that we did not succeed in inducing them to start an "Unemployment Bureau" or relief associations.

We happened to pass through Nalbazar side yesterday, when we saw a crowd surrounding a young Mohammadan, who was lying unconscious. On enquiry we were given to understand that the boy had committed suicide owing to starvation and unemployment.

Nobody, apparently, was moved to help that unfortunate youth. We, however, suspected that there was still life and there was a chance to save him and we caught a victoria and drove him to the Sir J. J. Hospital but later we were informed that he had expired.

Does not the tragic incident show that we in Bombay have forgotten our duties to fellow-beings. In the name of humanity we ask the leaders of the Bombay public to take up the cause of the poor without any delay. Yours, etc.,

TWO MOHOMMEDAN UNEMPLOYED.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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VICTORIA-DRIVERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The victoria-drivers are common laymen. They are illiterate and ignorant in every sense of the word. They are trained only to drive their victorias and earn their living. The owners' license is separate and all the garrywalas name it "Mal Kakiz" and this "Mal Kakiz" is solely preserved in the License Department. The owner wishes to bring a driver of his into trouble, he will try all sorts of tricks, a particularly favourite trick being to instruct him that in case the Police or Agent arrest him for any offence, he should say that he the (driver) is the owner.

The unfortunate individual when arrested carries out the order of his master and unhesitatingly states before the Police, Agent and the Hon. Magistrate that he is the owner. Thereupon he is fined as an owner. While the real owner escapes his liability.

It is, indeed, regrettable that no proper inquiry is made and the poor driver to please his master is the sufferer. Is there no way to stop this injustice? Of course, if the authorities concerned take a little trouble and spend a little of their valuable time and refer to the License Department the owner's trick will be exposed and the proper parties will be brought to book and it will put a stop to such tricks in future on the part of the owner.—Yours etc.

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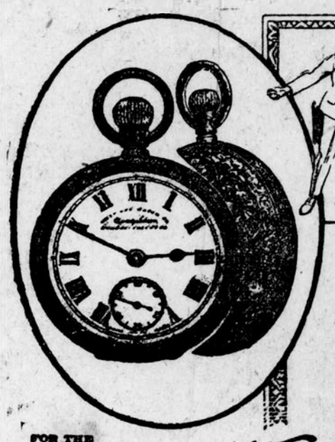

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BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai

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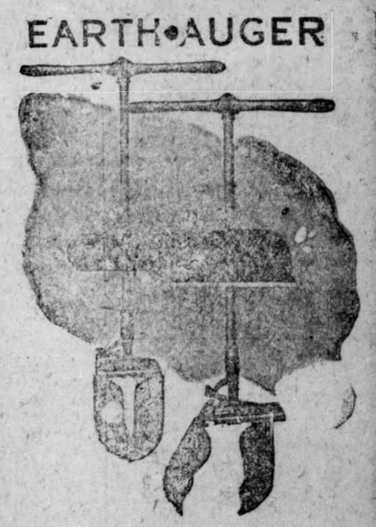

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.